

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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#### BIRTH.

On November 26, 1910, at 3 P.M. Tszshan R. at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ham, a son.

#### DEATH.

On November 26, 1910, at 97 C. Woosung Road, Shanghai, John Lewis, light-house keeper, 1. M. Customs, aged 63 years.

### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910.

#### BANISHMENT.

(26th November.)

This morning a philosophical spectator might have discovered food for useful meditation in the scene on Blake pier and afterwards on board the s.s. *Delta*. The "dangerous" characters called "Jesuits" who have been expelled by the Revolutionary Government in Portugal from all territories belonging to that unhappy country, proved on inspection to be really very harmless. Modest and retiring men, most of them were unnecessarily thin and pale, and one could not help wondering who had been looking after their commissariat. They proved to be fine scholars, too, and interested only in learned questions. Politics obviously were altogether out of their sphere of interest and action. After a great deal of trouble we have ascertained that these unfortunate gentlemen have been arbitrarily driven from their homes in Mexico and Timor for no crime or offence whatever. Even a Pilate could find no fault in any one of them, save indeed their name, to which, of course, a Pilate might be expected to feel some objection. Our sentiments, which are entirely impartial, are not concerned with the religious side of this important event. Throughout the world the expulsion of the Portuguese Jesuits is being eagerly discussed, and sides are being taken, some for the action of the Revolutionaries,

some against, and many of both sides are influenced by religious feelings. We look at it from the sensible English standpoint. If a man is a criminal, punish him. If he is a good and useful citizen, respect him. If he agrees with us in our religious or party opinions, let us rejoice in him as a friend. But if he differs from us let us not on that ground break elementary laws. We are strong believers in toleration. Liberty for everybody and for everything except for criminals and crime. We differ, as Englishmen, from Hinduism as a religion. But as Englishmen, we not only respect the liberty of those who profess that form of belief, but we even protect it. We are not followers of the Prophet Mohammed. But we strongly advocate the protection from insult or profanation of the mosques devoted to Islam. We are not Quakers, but if such a cruelty as the persecution of those gentle, pious and most inoffensive people who style themselves by the attractive title of the "Society of Friends," were to be revived in these days, we should protest in every possible way against it, as an enormity, an anachronism. To banish people and confiscate their property is a violence which can only be excused by some crime of the first magnitude on their part. Confiscation has long ceased to be a punishment common in the practice of English Law; banishment is unknown to it in our days. The Statute Book contains some obsolete provisions which touch this very Jesuit question. When it was raised in an English Court some time ago, the Judges absolutely refused to listen to it at all, and magistrates decline to enforce those obsolete statutes. We note that the English Law does not require any additional or special provisions to enable it to deal with political plotters. If the Jesuits in Great Britain were to become dangerous, to the body politic, the ordinary law could deal with them without any extraordinary measures being taken. We also note that the gentlemen who have been expelled from their own country, Portuguese Jesuits expelled by Portuguese revolutionaries, have not even been accused of political activity. The first act of the revolutionaries was to expel the Jesuits and attack all religious orders. We really must appeal to the sense of fairplay in our readers, when considering this sorry business. Every one knows that the Jesuits who went away to-day in the *Delta* were harmless and learned men, whose heads were never troubled with any other affairs than their immediate duty, and that that duty not only did not include interference in politics, but absolutely precluded any kind of interest in any other kind of other people's business whatever. They were school-masters and ministers of religion. What would sensible Englishmen have said if Mr. Balfour had banished Mr. Campbell, the preacher, on the ground that he was a radical (he is) and was using his pulpit as a platform for political purposes (he did), and that this was political interference by a religious sectarian? What would they say now if Mr. Squith, and his *time domine* Lloyd George, were to expel a Tory Anglican Clergyman for preaching Conservatism in his Church? These suppositions seem ridiculous to an English mind, but the Portuguese have done worse. They have driven out scholars and innocent men without even the excuse that they had taken sides in politics. This is sheer religious persecution, and we as free men, as lovers of liberty, abhor it and are disgusted at it. If the Society of Friends should be persecuted, a *fortiori* the Society of Jesus should not be molested, for whatever our religious views may be, even were those of Mr. R. J. Campbell, was not Jesus the Friend of friends, the Friend of all Mankind?

#### SNEERING.

We have noticed a tendency to laugh at our Volunteers and Scouts, and to jeer at their manoeuvres and work in camp recently. Well—it is easy to sneer. Mockery must sometimes be used as a weapon in a good cause. No weapon is more deadly when well wielded. But one cannot excuse the use of the same weapon when it is directed against any sacred or honourable, or worthy, or even innocent object. Now the purely unselfish labour of the Volunteers is both honourable to themselves and worthy of all patriotic men's approval. We are all of us by our sense of humour to "chaff" others who do anything at all out of the way. This is natural and is a not unhealthy instinct. But too often we are carried away by it, and what was at first mere fun becomes cheap and nasty jeering. We must guard ourselves against committing this fault. No good can be done by hurting other people's feelings wantonly. "More flies are caught with one drop of honey than with a whole barrelful of vinegar," said that wise and saintly Francis of Sales whose writings we recommended to the curious. We have said that of a good cause the sneer is at times necessary. It is a useful arm of self-defence, and often conveys rebuke better than any other form of expression. When the cynic philosopher shod with rough, thick, and heavily nailed shoes, came to the house of Plato, and brutally rubbed them into a valuable Persian rug, saying "I trample under foot the pride of Plato," that calm and high-bred gentleman merely answered "With greater pride." Sneers can be met with sneers. At a time when Frederick of Prussia depended largely upon English gold to aid him in his campaigns (for gold as well as consummate skill and iron valour, even the valour of the Great Frederick, is needed for success in war) that great commander ventured to sneer at the English reverence for their Church. A victory having been won (also) we forget

which, the King of England ordered that public services of thanksgiving be held in all the Churches. This was too much for the sense of humour of a Voltairian free-thinker like Frederick. "So, my lord," said he to the British ambassador at Potsdam "So I see the king, your master, reckons Almighty God among his allies." The Englishman replied boldly "Yes, Your Majesty, and the only one who does not ask us for subsidies." Thus sneer was met by sneer. This of course was only fair, but we do not learn that it did the Prussian king any good. When Voltaire was utterly beaten in controversy he always took advantage of the cheap reinforcement of ribaldry. The Jesuits had got the better of him in some Biblical argument or other, by quoting the writings of the prophet Habacuc. "Ah bah!" cried Voltaire, "Habacuc était capable de tout!" All Paris laughed, and refused to take Voltaire's opponents seriously, which was, of course, exactly what Voltaire wanted. His sneer was vastly more effective than all his clerical antagonists' learned exegesis. We trust that when we quote, or rather refer to, Sir Henry May's admirable speeches on volunteering and on the formation of the corps of scouts, we shall not be met with the English equivalent of Voltaire's slipperiness, such as "Oh, but P—y May is capable of saying anything." He is certainly capable of saying many home truths, and we trust that those who feel inclined to make light of the usefulness of our auxiliary forces in this Colony will carefully re-read his speeches.

#### SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

(28th November.)

Since the opening of the electric tramways there has been apparent a growing tendency on the part of the public to take full advantage of that splendid run along the sea-front from Wanchai down to Shaukiwan, and a correspondent very righteously complains of a nuisance to which passengers are subjected at one point of the journey. This complaint does not in any way refer to the Tramway Company, whose service is excellent, but to the nuisance constituted by the crowd of yelling coolies and imitative boys who congregate where passengers have to change cars at Causeway Bay and follow up the vehicles, whether these be going townwards or outwards. Their vociferations are enough to jar the nerves of the least sensitive and positively to frighten nervous women. This state of things reminds one of the squads of beggars, filthy and aggressive, who pursue the foreign visitor in Levantine lands demanding "backsheesh" as a right and heaping curses and oburgations upon the heads of any bold enough to ignore their attempted extortion. In the case of the Causeway Bay rascals, doubtless their object is a similar one. They come rushing after the moving cars, especially when the first-class section is filled. It is a peculiar thing that Shaukiwan Road has always borne an unenviable reputation for being a resort of robbers and bad characters generally. With the inauguration of the tramways, of course, its evil name has largely disappeared. In the old days, however, few cared to run the risks of the then dark and lonely road. Shaukiwan and its purlieus were the haunts of numerous bands of desperadoes, who were ready for any crime or devilry and issued authority in every shape and form, from their lairs at night, to harass and pillage the villagers. For years the Police had the utmost difficulty in dealing effectively with the evil, but in the end it was suppressed and now the road is almost as safe to the night wayfarer as any other in Hongkong. Yet, only a few years ago, quite a common heading in the "Hongkong Telegraph" was "Another Outrage on the Shaukiwan Road" and even to this day robberies there are not infrequent, though nothing very serious has been reported for some time past. Police supervision and control have, of course, been considerably strengthened and improved. Where before was nothing but a forbidding thoroughfare, there have now sprung up terraced houses on both sides of the road. Quarry Bay village is being completely lighted up with electricity by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and both their vast sugar refinery and dockyard are flooded with this illuminant by night. Shaukiwan has indeed undergone a marvellous metamorphosis of late and we are certain that the last word in the story of her progress and development has by no means been reached. More than incidentally, the thoroughfare leading from the city to the farthest suburb to which the tramway extends, has also vastly improved, and it appears to be a pity that there should be allowed to remain this wayfaring nuisance of which our correspondent complains. It has to be kept in remembrance that Europeans often amuse themselves by throwing coppers to the street urchins who run alongside the rickshaws tumbling cartwheels, and even travellers in the tramway cars sometimes follow the same practice in order to see the wild scramble that takes place among the gamins for possession of the coveted coins. So it may be inferred that the nuisance brought to our notice is traceable in some instances to the thoughtlessness of the passengers themselves. But one thing is indisputable—that that part of the road leading from Causeway Bay to the joss-house is infested with beggars who at Festival times when so many women walk down to worship, follow up the temple devotees and plague them into the giving of alms. There are beggars and beggars, of course, and one could not think for a moment of abusing a decrepit old woman, but for the correction of the rowdy element it seems to us that the application of a policeman's switch would not be amiss.

#### RAISING REVENUE.

(29th November.)

In communal centres, as with Imperial Governments, a perpetual problem is the discovery of new means of raising revenue to meet new public needs. In this respect, our Crown Colonies as a whole have their own burdens to bear; and, just as their geographical or constitutional conditions differ, so each particular Colony has to work out its own salvation in the manner best suited to itself. As it happens, two Crown Colonies—Hongkong and the Straits Settlements—find themselves forced into similar positions at the same time and by reason of the same set of circumstances: namely, the extinction and final reduction of the opium trade with a consequent disappearance of a formerly valuable source of revenue. As to the Imperial Government's action in compacting with China for a gradual diminution in the imports of the drug from India, there is apparently nothing more to be said. It would amount only to "flogging a dead horse" further to dwell on that subject. But that leaves us still face to face with the fact that both Singapore and Hongkong had to look about for some new source of revenue which was capable, in this Colony the deficit was made good by means of the imposition of a tax on, spirituous liquors, necessitating the organisation of a Revenue Department, and Preventive Force. Until the end of this year, we can hardly expect to learn what this department's contribution has been to the local exchequer. In Singapore they have adopted the principle of an income tax to make up their deficit. How it will operate remains to be seen. Hongkong to raise money has impinged upon the accepted formula of Free Trade. Singapore at any rate has not gone any farther than the Imperial laws by which income tax is recognised as a perfectly reasonable form of taxation, although it may press a little more hardly upon some citizens than upon others. Nearly all laws do. Again to contrast the laxative methods adopted by the respective Colonies, Hongkong has gained or at least hoped to gain her ends by an indirect tax, which is bound to strike at the small consumer in a far greater degree than in the case of the large consumer. Singapore, on the other hand has elected to accept the direct tax, which is certainly not so burdensome upon the poor man. A citizen who indulges in the use of any dutiable article and thereby contributes to the revenue indirectly can pay just as little as he likes by regulating his consumption of that article. That kind of tax might well be described as a voluntary one. An income tax, on the contrary, is a compulsory one. The only limit to this universal principle of direct taxation is the laying down of the minimum below which no man's income shall be taxed. In the Singapore Bill it is put at \$1,200 per annum. That is to say, a ratepayer would require to have a regular income of \$100 per mensem before he could be called upon to pay income tax. In discussing this same question, the "Free Press" says, one thing that will occur to many is that the bulk of the population, mainly Chinese, who found the excise revenue from opium are now to be relieved, when that commodity goes out of the market, from contributing anything to the revenue at all, unless of course they proceed, as indeed they are now doing in a marked degree, to the substitution of alcoholic liquor for their former quota of opium. The levy of an income tax will in the main mean nothing else than the settlement of the old opium tax to the shoulders, to a great extent of a different class of the community. And so, the result will be that the non-opium consuming classes will have to take over the burden of supplying the deficit produced by the opium-smoking classes being forcibly deprived of access to that commodity, and so be deprived of any responsibility to contribute to the Colony's revenues in that way. Yet there is practically no other way, declares the Straits Settlements Government, of still retaining the classes that used opium on the list of contributors to the revenue. In coming to their decision to impose an income tax, our neighbours in the Southern Colony had considered the taxing of matches, among other things, but this proposal was thrown out of Court as derivative of only an infinitesimal proportion of the sum required. So also tobacco had to be left out of count. The true view of the new income tax is that, so far as it goes, it is a transfer of the disappearing opium revenue to the shoulders of the people who never used opium but are at the same time, for the most part, contributing to the revenue on other branches of excise, and on almost every other head of the revenue. Of course it is the people who before used opium who will escape any increase of taxation, for what they formerly contributed to the revenue in that way they will simply transfer to the other side of the account. The idea of an "exeat" tax on Chinese departing from Singapore with their savings has been often mooted, but it is preposterous; moreover it would be sure to be ineffective, and the Chinese could always evade it by remaining in Singapore until a fitting opportunity offered, as it would be sure to do some time or other.

#### THE CONSEQUENCES OF ANARCHY.

(30th November.)

The news from Macao is only what might have been expected. An Army and Navy which have distinguished themselves as those of Portugal have done in the recent events at Lisbon last month, are capable of

developments which might startle even Revolutionaries. They needlessly rebelled against their King, they now appear to be in needless rebellion against the very Government which they helped to set up. This would be of only intellectual interest to us, but to all who are not Portuguese, were it not for the fact that British and other Foreign interests are vitally affected. Chinese interests, of course, are more concerned. In Macao than any other, not only Chinese of the mainland but Chinese of Hongkong, many of them British subjects. The conduct of the rebellious soldiery will be watched with interest, therefore, not only, no doubt, by the British Naval Forces in these waters, but also by the numerous and far from ill-trained and ill-disciplined Chinese Army in Kwang Tung Province at the very gates of Macao. How seven hundred soldiers who apparently take a light-hearted view of the responsibilities entailed by wearing a uniform, are going to defend the very interests which they are busy destroying, is a puzzle which may be paradoxically solved by the Chinese. It will be really interesting and perhaps even consoling to a philosopher to observe Chinese troops engaged in the unaccustomed task of restoring order among the inhabitants of a Foreign country. Of course, the latter designation is now disputed by the Chinese when applied to Macao. There is, however, no denying the truth that until quite recently Macao was a Foreign country, inhabited by the descendants of men whose renowned names still shed a golden lustre on the face of history. It is true that Macao was the point whence Christianity came to China. Macao was once the representative of Christian civilization. Now that the latter has ceased to exist in Macao, there does not seem to be any serious reason why Confucianist civilization should not take its place. Perhaps in some ways the Chinese will revivify Macao. It is an entertaining speculation to a thoughtful mind to wonder how it is that the uneducated Chinese, serenely indifferent to the quarrels of sects, or the jangling of discordant creeds, are able to show a more impartial and a really gentler spirit towards such dangerous persons as the Sisters of St. Francis than the baptized and confirmed and otherwise several-sacramented Portuguese. That Macao on its reversion to the dignity of the position of being an integral portion of the Chinese Empire will enjoy the blessings of Law and Order under the mild and equitable administration of the Penal Code of the Ta Ching Dynasty is our earnest hope.

#### HONGKONG COMPANIES' ORDINANCE.

In commercial circles far and near there has been nothing but commendation expressed with regard to the action of the Hongkong Legislature in bringing forward a Bill for the amendment of our local Companies' Ordinances. The only fault that is charged against the new Bill seems to be that it does not go far enough in defending the investor against the specious company promoter. Well, Rome was not built in a day. It is some satisfaction to know that the existing Companies' Ordinances served in great measure to protect British investors against many spurious concerns in the past; and it is still more satisfactory to realise that in the future the "shark" promoter will have less and less room for the employment of his powers for evil. The regular phalanx of rubber companies, good, bad and indifferent, "registered under the Hongkong Ordinances," was mostly responsible for the Hongkong Government wishing to exercise better control over Shanghai companies. But, says "Capital and Commerce," the new Bill has not taken note of the fact that the directors of companies in Shanghai belong to all nationalities. The penalties imposed upon fraudulent or negligent directors would have little or no effect on such if they belonged to another nationality and it would be ignominious if, while the British member of a company is punished his associates of other nationalities should go scot-free, or at least be not directly amenable to the laws of the government under which the company is registered. Our northern contemporary draws attention to another point equally deserving consideration, namely, the number of Chinese companies—many of them not very desirable—which adds to the list of its directors a few Britishers, and claims protection under the Hongkong Ordinances. It quotes the case of the recently issued prospectus of a Kiangsi Steam Navigation and Tugboat Co., Ltd., which commences with the very suggestive phrase, "to be incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong, whereby the liability of the members is limited to the amount of their shares." This is a purely Chinese concern, and the Britishers in the concern, if our contemporary is correctly informed, is that they are there so that it may have the benefit of the privileges of protection under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong. In this company, Mr. Parker, of Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co. is the managing director. Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., inspect the steam vessels, hulks, cargo boats etc., and value it, and Mr. Robb of Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., reports that the business of the company as a "very valuable one and their plant suitable." On the face of it, it is clear that the Hongkong Ordinances were never designed for the protection of such companies nor to give them such an alluring aspect in the eyes of the too-confiding investor. The new Bill is of vital importance to the healthy trade of the Far East, and, with our contemporary, we anxiously await the final draft.

#### OLD ENGLISH HOUSES.

A most interesting part of English life is the antiquity of many of the homes of the people, from Duke to cottager. Our ancestors built not only for themselves but for their children's children and for even later generations. A fascinating book, we have often thought, might be written about some of the beautiful and historic old houses which abound in England. This has been successfully done at last. The book, entitled "Old English Houses" by Allan Fea, published by Martin Secker, London, is worthy of a place on one's bookshelves. What a charming companion when on a holiday in the country Mr. Fea would make! His book reveals a thoughtfully humorous disposition, and a mind stored with historic and antiquarian learning. It also shows that Mr. Fea is possessed of the sense of beauty. He is an artist. The photographs in the book are, delightful, they remind us of countless spots of the South of England, a country dear to us not only as lovers of the beautiful, but as students of history, and still more on account of those personal associations which elude expression. The chapters which deal with Kent and Sussex and Hampshire interest us most, but that on Buckinghamshire is probably the best in the book. It is next to impossible to lay down this book when once one has begun to read it. It is full of good stories. As we write, we are told by a friendly critic that the chapter on Buckinghamshire is not best, but that on Bedford, Hertford and Middlesex. Now, when you get several opinions, and each one of them fastens on a different chapter for special commendation, the conclusion to be arrived at by a reviewer is that the book is really a charming and interesting work.

#### THE QUEUE-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

(1st December.)

In many quarters, there still prevails a good deal of scepticism with regard to the reality of the Reform movement in China, or rather one should say amongst the Chinese nation, for they are a widely scattered people like the ancient Jews or the more modern Britons, founding communal bodies in whichever country their adventuresomeness may lead them. But if one thing more than another goes to prove the change of sentiment that is tending to alter the destinies of China by demolishing the barriers which stood between her and the progressiveness of the world in general, it is the movement that can best be described as "the queue-cutting campaign." There is no doubt about the enthusiasm with which this campaign is being followed up. It is an indisputable fact that there is no people more adaptable than are the Chinese to the manners and customs and life of the foreign countries to which they are constantly finding their way. As a rule the Chinese are ruled by the precept, "When in Rome do as the Romans do." And no doubt it is this very adaptability that has led countless thousands of them settled in the United States, Mexico, Southern America, Australia and the Federated Malay States to discard the queue. If we remember aright, it was Dr. Arthur Smith, in his "Chinese Characteristics," who declared pitifully that the people of China never could advance until they parted with their queues and stopped the practice of shaving the head. It is rather a trite remark, containing far more than meets the eye. It is striking because it shows that such a keen observer as Dr. Smith regards a change of style in the manner of wearing the hair as essentially if the Reform movement is to progress at all. The late Chinese Minister to Washington not long ago forwarded to the Throne an earnest appeal from his countrymen in the Americas praying that an Imperial Decree be issued to authorise the cutting of the queue by Chinese subjects resident in foreign lands. So far no such Decree has been promulgated, yet the receipt of such a petition surely must have some effect upon the most callous and case-hardened reactionary in the Imperial Household. The spirit of Reform has penetrated into the very heart of the Empire itself, and as the many young patriots return from their studies abroad they are bound to carry with them new ideas and new views absorbed during their journeyings in countries overseas. So far, we have not learned of any high Imperial official daring to bring down upon himself the Celestial wrath by cutting off his queue in defiance of the displeasure, and probably disgrace, that would follow upon any such action, but it is no secret that the Reform Party numbers amongst its ranks several high dignitaries who stand very near the Throne; and the forward march of the Reform Party will surely bring an extension of the queue-cutting campaign. The custom is not yet much in vogue in the interior of China. In fact, it is held in so much disregard in the way-back provinces of Shantung and Shensi that the white missionaries deem it not only advisable but essential to personal safety to wear a queue, either natural or artificial. But all along the coast and in other countries where the Chinese come immediately within the sphere of foreign influences, it has taken a firm hold and is widening in scope from day to day. In Hongkong, we have abundant evidences of this fact. Here the movement has taken concrete shape in the formation of the See-Yip Queueless Society, which already has a vast membership roll and is constantly gaining recruits to its ranks. Under its auspices, no less than three thousand five hundred and forty-two members have become queueless. No later than Sunday last we had the remarkable spectacle of a



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Exchange.

#### BIRTH.

On November 26, 1910, at 3 Tsz-shan Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ham, a son.

#### DEATH.

On November 26, 1910, at 97 C Woonung Road, Shanghai, John Lewis, light-house keeper, 1. M. Customs, aged 63 years.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**  
MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910.

#### BANISHMENT.

(26th November.)

This morning a philosophical spectator might have discovered food for useful meditation in the scene on Blake pier and afterwards on board the s.s. *Delta*. The "dangerous characters called Jesuits" who have been expelled by the Revolutionary Government in Portugal from all territories belonging to that unhappy country, proved on inspection to be really very harmless. Modest and retiring men, most of them were unnecessarily thin and pale, and one could not help wondering who had been looking after their commissariat. They proved to be fine scholars, too, and interested only in learned questions. Politics obviously were altogether out of their sphere of interest and action. After a great deal of trouble we have ascertained that these unfortunate gentlemen have been arbitrarily driven from their homes in Macao and Timor for no crime or offence whatever. Even a Pilate could find no fault in any one of them, save indeed their name, to which, of course, a Pilate might be expected to feel some objection. Our sentiments, which are entirely impartial, are not concerned with the religious side of this important event. Throughout the world the expulsion of the Portuguese Jesuits is being eagerly discussed, and sides are being taken, some for the action of the Revolutionaries,

some against, and many of both sides are influenced by religious feelings. We look at it from the sensible English standpoint. If a man is a criminal, punish him. If he is a good and useful citizen, respect him. If he agrees with us in our religious or party opinions, let us rejoice in him as a friend. But if he differs from us let us not on that ground break elementary laws. We are strong believers in toleration. Liberty for everybody and for everything except for criminals and crime. We differ, as Englishmen, from Hinduism as a religion. But as Englishmen, we not only respect the liberty of those who profess that form of belief, but we even protect it. We are not followers of the Prophet Mohammed. But we strongly advocate the protection from insult or profanation of the mosques devoted to Islam. We are not Quakers, but if such a cruelty as the persecution of those gentle, pious and most inoffensive people who style themselves by the attractive title of the "Society of Friends" were to be revived in these days, we should protest in every possible way against it, as an enormity, an anachronism. To banish people and confiscate their property is a violence which can only be excused by some crime of the first magnitude on their part. Confiscation has long ceased to be a punishment common to the practice of English Law; banishment is unknown to it in our days. The Statute Book contains some obsolete provisions which touch this very Jesuit question. When it was raised in an English Court some time ago the Judges absolutely refused to listen to it at all, and magistrates decline to enforce those obsolete statutes. We note that the English Law does not require any additional or special provisions to enable it to deal with political plotters. If the Jesuits in Great Britain were to become dangerous to the body politic, the ordinary law could deal with them without any extraordinary measures being taken. We also note that the gentlemen who have been expelled from their own country, Portuguese Jesuits expelled by Portuguese revolutionaries, have not even been accused of political activity. The first act of the revolutionaries was to expel the Jesuits and attack all religious orders. We really must appeal to the sense of fairplay in our readers, when considering this sorry business. Every one knows that the Jesuits who went away to day in the *Delta* were harmless and learned men, whose heads were never troubled with any other affairs than their immediate duty, and that that duty not only did not include interference in politics, but absolutely precluded any kind of interest in any other kind of other people's business whatever. They were school-masters and ministers of religion. What would sensible Englishmen have said if Mr. Balfour had banished Mr. Campbell the preacher, on the ground that he was a radical (he is) and was using his pulpit as a platform for political purposes (he did), and that this was political interference by a religious sectarian? What would they say now if Mr. Squith, and his *amé domine* Lloyd George, were to expel a Tory Anglican Clergyman for preaching Conservatism in his Church? These suppositions seem ridiculous to an English mind, but the Portuguese have done worse. They have driven out scholars and innocent men without even the excuse that they had taken sides in politics. This is sheer religious persecution, and we as free men, as lovers of liberty, abhor it and are disgusted at it. If the Society of Friends should not be persecuted, *a fortiori* the Society of Jesus should not be molested, for whatever our religious views may be, even were they those of Mr. R. J. Campbell, was not Jesus the Friend of friends, the Friend of all mankind?

#### SNEERING.

We have noticed a tendency to laugh at our Volunteers and Scouts, and to jeer at their manoeuvres and work in camp recently. Well—it is easy to sneer. Mockery must sometimes be used as a weapon in a good cause. No weapon is more deadly when well wielded. But one cannot excuse the use of the same weapon when it is directed against any sacred or honourable, or worthy, or even innocent object. Now the purely unselfish labour of the Volunteers is both honourable to themselves and worthy of all patriotic men's approval. We are all of us, who do anything at all out of the way. This is natural and is a not unhealthy instinct. But too often we are carried away by it, and what was at first mere fun becomes cheap and nasty jeering. We must guard ourselves against committing this fault. No good can be done by hurting other people's feelings wantonly. "More flies are caught with one drop of honey than with a whole barrel-full of vinegar" said that wise and saintly Francis of Sales whose writings we recommend to the curious. We have said that in a good cause the sneer is at times necessary. It is a useful arm of self-defence, and often conveys rebuke better than any other form of expression. When the cynic philosopher shod with rough, thick, and heavily nailed shoes came to the house of Plato, and brutally rubbed them into a valuable Persian rug, saying "I trample under foot the pride of Plato," that calm and high-bred gentleman merely answered "With greater pride." Sneers can be met with sneers. At a time when Frederick of Prussia depended largely upon English gold to aid him in his campaigns (for gold as well as consummate skill and iron valour, even the valour of the Great Frederick, is needed for success in war) that great commander ventured to sneer at the English reverence for their Church. A victory having been won (alas! we forget

which), the King of England ordered that public services of thanksgiving be held in all the Churches. This was too much for the sense of humour of a Voltairian free-thinker like Frederick. "So, my lord," said he to the British ambassador at Potsdam "So I see the king, your master, reckons Almighty God among his allies." The Englishman replied boldly "Yes, Your Majesty, and the only one who does not ask us for subsidies." Thus sneer was met by sneer. This of course was only fair, but we do not learn that it did the Prussian king any good. When Voltaire was utterly beaten in controversy he always took advantage of the cheap reinforcement of ribaldry. The Jesuits had got the better of him in some Biblical argument or other, by quoting the writings of the prophet Habbacuc. "Ah bah!" cried Voltaire, "Habbacuc était capable de tout!" All Paris laughed, and refused to take Voltaire's opponents seriously, which was, of course, exactly what Voltaire wanted. His sneer was vastly more effective than all his clerical antagonists' learned exegesis. We trust that when we quote, or rather refer to, Sir Henry May's admirable speeches on voluntarism and on the formation of the corps of scouts, we shall not be met with an English equivalent of Voltaire's slipshodness, such as "Oh, but P. J. May is capable of saying anything." He is certainly capable of saying many home truths, and we trust that those who feel inclined to make light of the usefulness of our auxiliary forces in this Colony will carefully reread his speeches.

#### SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

(28th November.)

Since the opening of the electric tramways there has been apparent a growing tendency on the part of the public to take full advantage of that splendid run along the sea-front from Wanchai down to Shaukiwan, and a correspondent very righteously complains of a nuisance to which passengers are subjected at one point of the journey. This complaint does not in any way refer to the Tramway Company, whose service is excellent, but to the nuisance constituted by the crowd of yelling coolies and imitative boys who congregate where passengers have to change cars at Causeway Bay and follow up the vehicles, whether these be going towards wards or outwards. Their vociferations are enough to jar the nerves of the least sensitive and positively to frighten nervous women. This state of things reminds one of the squads of beggars, filthy and aggressive, who pursue the foreign visitor in Levantine lands demanding "backsheesh" and right and heaping curses and oburgations upon the heads of any bold enough to ignore their attempted extortion. In the case of the Causeway Bay rascals, doubtless their object is a similar one. They come rushing after the moving cars, especially when the first-class section is filled. It is a peculiar thing that Shaukiwan Road has always borne an unenviable reputation for being a resort of robbers and bad characters generally. With the inauguration of the tramways, of course, its evil name has largely disappeared. In the old days, however, few cared to run the risks of the then dark and lonely road. Shaukiwan and its purlieus were the haunts of numerous bands of desperadoes, who were ready for any crime or devilry and defied authority in every shape and form, issue from their lairs at night, to harass and pillage the villagers. For years the Police had the utmost difficulty in dealing effectively with the evil, but in the end it was suppressed and now the road is almost as safe to the night as far as any other in Hongkong. Yet, only a few years ago, quite a common heading in the "Hongkong Telegraph" was "Another Outrage on the Shaukiwan Road" and even to this day robberies there are not infrequently reported, though nothing very serious has been reported for some time past. Police supervision and control have, of course, been considerably strengthened and improved. Where before was nothing but a forbidding thoroughfare, there have now sprung up terraced houses on both sides of the road. Quarry Bay village is being completely lighted up with electricity by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and both their vast sugar refinery and dockyard are flooded with this illuminant by night. Shaukiwan has indeed undergone a marvellous metamorphosis of late and we are certain that the last word in the story of her progress and development has by no means been reached. More than incidentally, the thoroughfare leading from the city to this the farthest suburb to which the tramway extends, has also vastly improved, and it appears to be a pity that there should be allowed to remain this wayfaring nuisance of which our correspondent complains. It has to be kept in remembrance that Europeans often amuse themselves by throwing coppers to the streeturchins who run alongside the richies tumbling cartwheels, and even travellers in the tramway cars sometimes follow the same practice in order to see the wild scramble that takes place among the gamins for possession of the coveted coins. So it may be inferred that the nuisance brought to our notice is traceable in some instances to the thoughtlessness of the passengers themselves. But one thing is indisputable—that that part of the road leading from Causeway Bay to the joss-house is infested with beggars who at Festival times when so many women walk down to worship, follow up the temple devotees and plague them into the giving of alms. There are beggars and beggars, of course, and one could not think for a moment of abusing a decrepit old woman, but for the correction of the rowdy element it seems to us that the application of a policeman's switch would not be amiss.

#### RAISING REVENUE.

(29th November.)

In communal centres, as with Imperial Governments, a perpetual problem is the discovery of new means of raising revenue to meet new public needs. In this respect, our Crown Colonies as a whole have their own burdens to bear; and, just as their geographical or constitutional conditions differ, so each particular Colony has to work out its own salvation in the manner best suited to itself. As it happens, the Straits Settlements—and themselves forced into similar positions at the same time and by reason of the same set of circumstances: namely, the extinction and final reduction of the opium trade with a consequent disappearance of a formerly valuable source of revenue. As to the Imperial Government's action in compacting with China for a gradual diminution in the imports of the drug from India, there is apparently nothing more to be said. It would amount only to "flogging a dead horse" further to dwell on that subject. But that leaves us still face to face with the fact that both Singapore and Hongkong had to look about for some new source of revenue which was taxable. In this Colony the deficit was made good by means of the imposition of a tax on spirituous liquors, necessitating the organisation of a Revenue Department and Preventive Force. Until the end of this year, we can hardly expect to learn what this Department's contribution has been to the local exchequer. In Singapore they have adopted the principle of an income tax to make up their deficit. How it will operate remains to be seen. Hongkong to raise money has impinged upon the accepted formula of Free Trade. Singapore at any rate has not gone any farther than the Imperial laws by which income tax is recognised as a perfectly reasonable form of taxation, although it may press a little more hardly upon some citizens than upon others. Nearly all laws do. Again to contrast the laxative methods adopted by the respective Colonies, Hongkong has gained or at least hoped to gain her ends by an indirect tax, which is bound to strike at the small consumer in a far greater degree than in the case of the large consumer. Singapore, on the other hand, has elected to accept the direct tax, which is certainly not so burdensome upon the poor man. A citizen who indulges in the use of any dutiable article and thereby contributes to the revenue indirectly can pay just as little as he likes by regulating his consumption of that article. That kind of tax might well be described as a voluntary one. An income tax, on the contrary, is a compulsory one. The only limit to this universal principle of direct taxation is the laying down of the minimum below which no man's income shall be taxed. In the Singapore Bill it is put at \$1,200 per annum. That is to say, a ratepayer would require to have a regular income of \$300 per annum before he could be called upon to pay income tax. In discussing this same question, the "Free Press" says, one thing that will occur to many is that the bulk of the population, mainly Chinese, who found the excise-revenue from opium are now to be relieved, when that commodity goes out of the market, from contributing anything to the revenue at all, unless of course they proceed, as indeed they are now doing in, a marked degree, to the substitution of alcoholic liquor for their former quota of opium. The levy of an income tax will in the main mean nothing else than the settlement of the old opium tax to the shoulders, to a great extent of a different class of the community. And so, the result will be that the non-opium consuming classes will have to take over the burden of supplying the deficit produced by the opium-smoking classes being forcibly deprived of access to that commodity, and so be deprived of any responsibility to contribute to the Colony's revenues in that way. Yet there is practically no other way, declares the Straits Settlements Government, of still retaining the classes that used opium on the list of contributors to the revenue. In coming to their decision to impose an income tax, our neighbours in the Southern Colony had considered the taxing of matches, among other things, but this proposal was thrown out of Court as derivative of only an infinitesimal proportion of the sum required. So also tobacco had to be left out of count. The true view of the new income tax is that, so far as it goes, it is a transfer of the disappearing opium revenue to the shoulders of the people who never used opium but are at the same time, for the most part, contributing to the revenue on other branches of excise, and on almost every other head of the revenue. Of course it is the people who before used opium who will escape any increase of taxation, for what they formerly contributed to the revenue in that way they will simply transfer to the other side of the account. The idea of an "excise" tax on Chinese departing from Singapore with their savings has been often mooted, but it is preposterous; moreover it would be sure to be ineffective, and the Chinese could always evade it by remaining in Singapore until a fitting opportunity offered, as it would be sure to do some time or other.

#### THE CONSEQUENCES OF ANARCHY.

(30th November.)

The news from Macao is only what might have been expected. An Army and Navy which have distinguished themselves as those of Portugal have done in the recent events at Lisbon last month, are capable of

developments which might startle even Revolutionaries. They needlessly rebelled against their King, they now appear to be in needless rebellion against the very Government which they helped to set up. This would be of only intellectual interest to us, and to all who are not Portuguese, were it not for the fact that British and other Foreign interests are vitally affected. Chinese interests, of course, are more concerned in Macao than any other, not only Chinese of the mainland but Chinese of Hongkong, many of them British subjects. The conduct of the rebellious soldiery will be watched with interest, therefore, not only, no doubt by the British Naval Forces in these waters, but also by the numerous and far from ill-trained and ill-disciplined Chinese Army in Kwang Tung Province at the very gates of Macao. How seven hundred soldiers who apparently take a light-hearted view of the responsibilities entailed by wearing a uniform, are going to defend the very interests which they are busy destroying, is a puzzle which may be paradoxically solved by the Chinese. It will be really interesting and perhaps even consoling to a philosopher to observe Chinese troops engaged in the unaccustomed task of restoring order among the inhabitants of a Foreign country. Of course, the latter designation is now disputed by the Chinese when applied to Macao. There is, however, no denying the truth that until quite recently Macao was a Foreign country, inhabited by the descendants of men whose renowned names still shed a golden lustre on the face of history. It is true that Macao was the point whence Christianity came to China. Macao was once the representative of Christian civilization. Now that the latter has ceased to exist in Macao, there does not seem to be any serious reason why Confucianist civilization should not take its place. Perhaps in some ways the Chinese will revivify Macao. It is an entertaining speculation to a thoughtful mind to wonder how it is that the unbaptised Chinese, serenely indifferent to the quarrels of sects, or the jangling of discordant creeds, are able to show a more impartial and a really gentler spirit towards such dangerous persons as the Sisters of St. Francis than the baptised and confirmed and otherwise several-sacramented Portuguese. That Macao on its reversion to the dignity of the position of being an integral portion of the Chinese Empire will enjoy the blessings of Law and Order under the mild and equitable administration of the Penal Code of the Ta Ching Dynasty is our earnest hope.

#### HONGKONG COMPANIES' ORDINANCE.

In commercial circles far and near there has been nothing but commendation expressed with regard to the action of the Hongkong Legislature in bringing forward a Bill for the amendment of our local Companies' Ordinances. The only fault that is charged against the new Bill seems to be that it does not go far enough in defending the investor against the specious company promoter. Well, Rome was not built in a day. It is some satisfaction to know that the existing Companies' Ordinances served in great measure to protect British investors against many spurious concerns in the past; and it is still more satisfactory to realise that in the future the "shark" promoter will have less and less room for the employment of his powers for evil. The regular phalanx of rubber companies, good, bad and indifferent, "registered under the Hongkong Ordinances," was mostly responsible for the Hongkong Government wishing to exercise better control over Shanghai companies. But, says "Capital and Commerce," the new Bill has not taken note of the fact that the directors of companies in Shanghai belong to all nationalities. The penalties imposed upon fraudulent or negligent directors would have little or no effect on such if they belonged to another nationality and it would be iniquitous if while the British member of a company is punished his associates of other nationalities should go scot-free, or at least be not directly amenable to the laws of the government under which the company is registered. Our northern contemporary draws attention to another point equally deserving consideration, namely, the number of Chinese companies—many of them not very desirable—which adds to the list of its directors a few Britishers, and claims protection under the Hongkong Ordinances. It quotes the case of the recently issued prospectus of a Kiangsi Steam Navigation and Tugboat Co., Ltd., which commences with the very suggestive phrase, "to be incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong, whereby the liability of the members is limited to the amount of their shares." This is a purely Chinese concern, and the Britishers in the concern, if our contemporary is correctly informed, is that they are there so that it may have the benefit of the "privileges of protection under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong." In this company, Mr. Parker, Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co. is the managing director. Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., inspect the steam vessels, hulks, cargo boats etc., and value it, and Mr. Robb of Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., reports that the business of the company as a "very valuable one and their plant suitable." On the face of it, it is clear that the Hongkong Ordinances were never designed for the protection of such companies nor to give them such an alluring aspect in the eyes of the too-confiding investor. The new Bill is of vital importance to the healthy trade of the Far East, and, with our contemporary, we anxiously await the final draft.

#### OLD ENGLISH HOUSES.

A most interesting part of English life is the antiquity of many of the homes of the people, from Duke to cottager. Our ancestors built not only for themselves but for their children's children and for even later generations. A fascinating book, we have often thought, might be written about some of the beautiful and historic old houses which abound in England. This has been successfully done at last. The book, entitled "Old English Houses" by Allan Pea, published by Martin Secker, London, is worthy of a place on one's bookshelves. What a charming companion when on a holiday in the country Mr. Pea would make! His book reveals a thoughtfully humorous disposition, and a mind stored with historic and antiquarian learning. It also shows that Mr. Pea is possessed of the sense of beauty. He is an artist. The photographs in the book are delightful, they remind us of countless spots of the South of England, a country dear to us not only as lovers of the beautiful, but as students of history, and still more on account of those personal associations which elude expression. The chapters which deal with Kent and Sussex and Hampshire interest us most, but that on Buckinghamshire is probably the best in the book. It is next to impossible to lay down this book when once one has begun to read it. It is full of good stories. As we write, we are told by a friendly critic that the chapter on Buckinghamshire is not best, but that on Bedford, Hertford and Middlesex. Now, when you get several opinions, and each one of them fastens on a different chapter for special commendation, the conclusion to be arrived at by a reviewer is that the book is really a charming and interesting work.

#### THE QUEUE-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

(1st December.)

In many quarters, there still prevails a good deal of scepticism with regard to the reality of the Reform movement in China, or rather one should say amongst the Chinese nation, for they are a widely scattered people like the ancient Jews or the more modern Britons, founding communal bodies in whichever country their adventuresomeness may lead them. But if one thing more than another goes to prove the "change of sentiment" that is tending to alter the destinies of China by demolishing the barriers which stood between her and the progressiveness of the world in general, it is the movement that can best be described as "the queue-cutting campaign." There is no dubiety about the enthusiasm with which this campaign is being followed up. It is an indisputable fact that there is no people more adaptable than are the Chinese to the manners and customs and life of the foreign countries to which they are constantly finding their way. As a rule the Chinese are ruled by the precept: "When in Rome do as the Romans do." And no doubt it is this very adaptability that has led countless thousands of them settled in the United States, Mexico, Southern America, Australasia and the Federated Malay States to discard the queue. If we remember aright, it was Dr. Arthur Smith, in his "Chinese Characteristics," who declared pithily that the people of China never could advance until they parted with their queues and stopped the practice of shaving the head. It is rather a trite remark, containing far more than meets the eye. It is striking because it shows that such a keen observer as Dr. Smith regards a change of style in the manner of wearing the hair an essentially if the Reform movement is to progress at all. The late Chinese Minister to Washington not long ago forwarded to the Throne an earnest appeal from his countrymen in the Americas praying that an Imperial Decree be issued to authorise the cutting of the queue by Chinese subjects resident in foreign lands. So far no such Decree has been promulgated, yet the receipt of such a petition surely must have some effect upon the most callous and case-hardened reactionary in the Imperial Household. The spirit of Reform has penetrated into the very heart of the Empire itself; and as the many young patriots return from their studies abroad they are bound to carry with them new ideas and new views absorbed during their journeyings in countries overseas. So far, we have not learned of any high Imperial official daring to bring down upon himself the Celestial wrath by cutting off his queue in defiance of the displeasure, and probably disgrace, that would follow upon any such action, but it is no secret that the Reform Party numbers amongst its ranks several high dignitaries who stand very near the Throne; and the forward march of the Reform Party will surely bring an extension of the queue-cutting campaign. The custom is not yet much in vogue in the interior of China. In fact, it is held in so much disregard in the way-back provinces of Shansi and Shensi that the white missionaries deem it not only advisable but essential to personal safety to wear a queue, either natural or artificial. But all along the coast and in other countries where the Chinese come immediately within the sphere of foreign influences, it has taken a firm hold and is widening in scope from day to day. In Hongkong, we have abundant evidences of this fact. Here the movement has taken concrete shape in the formation of the See-Yip Queueless Society, which already has a vast membership roll and is constantly gaining recruits to its ranks. Under its auspices, no less than three thousand five hundred and forty-two members have become queueless. No later than Sunday last we had the remarkable spectacle of a











## Big House Collapse.

IN ABERDEEN STREET.

FOUR PERSONS SUPPOSED TO BE UNDER THE DEBRIS.

SOME MACULOUS ESCAPES.

28th ult.  
Today another of those building collapses which have marred the Colony's history of late occurred in Aberdeen Street. The collapse occurred shortly after one o'clock this afternoon in the house of Nos. 5 and 17 Aberdeen Street, situated between Hollywood and Cad and Grace Streets.

This house was a four-story high, and was occupied on the ground floor as a shop, and on the upper floors as dwelling houses. The total number in the two houses is roughly estimated at anything from fifty to sixty.

Had all the families resident in the two houses been involved in the collapse, the catastrophe would have been appalling. Fortunately, the houses did not fall with a great crash, but in a series of small collapses, and the occupants were able to escape with comparatively little harm.

The outside walls of the houses were still standing and all the floors, however, have fallen in on the ground floor.

As soon as the alarm was given, the Fire Brigade turned out, the Public Works Department despatched a squad of men to the spot, the Police sent a special detachment to keep the crowds who thronged to the scene. No time was lost in getting the rescue work going. With pick and shovel axes and saw the rescue party worked with a will, and by their strenuous efforts two persons were rescued from No. 17 house and three from No. 15.

It appears probable that when all the rubbish has been cleared away from the interior of the houses the outside walls will fall in and even the position of the party will be between the houses that flanked the collapsed does not appear to be very secure.

## THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES IN AID OF FUNDS.

28th ult.  
We are given to understand that the Tung Wah Theatre has been giving performances daily in aid of the funds of the Tung Wah Hospital and that the next proceeds raised from these performances will go into a large fund. The Chinese A.D.P. will also stage a new production at the Chung Yee Theatre this evening, and the proceeds of this will go to swell the funds of the well-known Chinese institution.

## NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

A MAGNANIMOUS EMPRESS.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

The Palace Report has received personal instructions from the Empress Dowager Yu Lung to the effect that her recent birthday should not be celebrated in an extravagant manner, owing to the critical state of the Empire. The amnesty to prisoners and the relief to the poor will be carried out as on previous occasions.

## PARLIAMENT AGEND.

In view of the fact that the bulk of the people are not satisfied with the Bill fixing the fifth year of Tsinan for the opening of Parliament, the Peking Government has wired to the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces to the effect that it is the time for the establishment of a Parliament has already been announced by Imperial Edict. It cannot possibly be again postponed, and that they should issue strict orders to their subordinates to prohibit the formation of any society or association and to suppress every action having in view an opposition to the Imperial wishes.

## ALLEGED HIGH-MANDED ACTION OF GOVERNOR.

The Governor of Hunan recently raised a public loan without first referring the matter to the Provincial Assembly for consideration and ultimate decision. His action was subsequently criticized by the National Assembly, who described it as being contrary to law, but the Government resolutely refused to punish him. The National Assembly has repeatedly requested the Grand Council for an explanation, but as far as they have been hitherto concerned, the Minister of Finance does not approve of the conduct of the Grand Council, and has stated to his colleagues that although the Board has sanctioned the raising of a loan, the matter should be referred to the Provincial Assembly for consideration and approval before any steps can be taken. Unless that is done, the Board will be held responsible for the loan.

## RAILWAY COMP. N.Y.S. AFFAIRS.

The representatives of this Chekiang Railway Company have requested the Ministry of Posts and Communications to memorialize the Throne on their behalf that if the Government is prepared to restate Tsz Show-ten as Director-General of that Railway, the Company's shares will be fully paid up.

## COOLIE LABOUR FOR RUBBER PLANTATIONS.

French merchants are desirous of recruiting Chinese labour, especially in the province of Kwangtung, for the cultivation of rubber plantations. They have applied to the Chinese authorities for permission for so doing. The latter have now replied that there have been no in any abuses of recruited labour that they cannot accede to the merchant request unless the latter guarantee by themselves that the coolies will be properly treated and receive wages of not less than \$12 per month. The local officials are not very much in favour of the proposals, and are taking steps to ensure that the recruits really enter into their contract of their own free will and fall realise the conditions under which they will be called upon to carry out their labour.

## STUDY OF FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has appointed a number of officials to proceed to the various foreign countries to study the systems of agriculture, industries, the raising of silk, etc., aquatic production, tea-planting and cigarette-manufacturing.

## PRESENTATION OF PROVINCIAL BUDGETS.

The Ministry of Finance has communicated with the Provincial Authorities with a view to submitting the Budget of the various departments under their control to their respective Assemblies for approval. They are also requested to present the latter's resolution to the Ministry for approval.

## ELECTIONS.

In order to comply with the repeated requests of the Viceroy and Governors for an early organization of the system of elections, the Peking Government has decided to put the system into effect in June, 1911.

## DEATH OF DOCK COMPANY'S EMPLOYEE.

ANOTHER OLD HAND PASSES AWAY.

28th ult.  
The grim Reaper has claimed to his own another old and familiar hand of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., which year by year becomes the poorer in its ranks of old and trusted employees. Mr. T. Neves, who for the past thirty years has been an invaluable hand of the premier industrial establishment of the Colony, passed away, after a long illness, at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, the primary cause of death being chronic attack of Bright's disease. With the shipping fraternity frequenting the port of Hongkong, the deceased gentleman was extremely popular. By his unusually high hospitality and unflinching courtesy, the late Mr. Neves made for himself among the officers and engine-room staffs of the steamers calling at Hongkong quite a number of friends who, incidentally, became also a good clientele of the Company whose interests he knew so well to serve. Deceased was attached to the resident staff of the Cosmopolitan Dock, combiner with considerable efficiency the duties of storekeeper, time-keeper and general clerk. He leaves a widow and a large family to mourn his loss and with whom much sympathy is felt in their sad bereavement. The funeral took place this afternoon.

## THE OPIUM CASE.

DRUG TO BE DUMPED OUTSIDE HARBOUR LIMITS.

The Chairman who was remanded from last week for being in a unlawful possession of 2,000 taels of opium, was brought up again before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Police Court this morning on the above charge. Mr. W. E. R. Denton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendant. He stated that the stuff was sent to be analysed and was found to contain 5% of opium.

Mr. Hoggarth, Chief Excise Officer, said he was prepared to withdraw the charge on the understanding that the defendant would engage a launch to have the opium dumped outside the harbour limits, which was agreed to.

It will be remembered that the substance was part of a consignment of raw opium imported into the Colony some time ago and was seized in connection with a liquidation case and was finally ordered by the Harbour Office authorities to be slaked with kerosene oil and destroyed. Some of it was dumped into the sea, and some in dust boats. The quantity which was the subject matter of the charge was stolen from the dust boats and was brought before the court on several occasions.

## LLOYD'S REGISTER.

GREAT BRITAIN HOLDS MORE THAN HALF OF WORLD'S VESSELS AFLOAT.

The annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping has just been issued and shows that 10,742 merchant vessels registering over 200 tons to a gross held classes assigned by the committee of Lloyd's Register, 6,670 of these vessels with a tonnage of 1,500,000 tons, British, the rest being foreign. 540 new vessels were added during the year, 461 of which were steamers.

A new set of revised rules for the construction of steel ships was issued by the committee during the year, and has been met with satisfaction by the shipping community as a lover the world.

Regarding the increased use of internal combustion engines and oil engines for large vessels, the report has the following to say: "The use of internal combustion engines for marine purposes has hitherto been confined to small vessels and yachts, but the possibility of the use of this description of engine as the motive power of large vessels is now becoming a question of immediate and practical importance."

The Internal Combustion Engine in its general use on land and also those fitted in small vessels are worked upon the 4-stroke cycle principle and are single-acting, so that with each cylinder there is only one impulse for two revolutions of the shaft. With this type of engine there is considerable difficulty in effecting the reversal of the direction of rotation of the engine, and when these engines are used for marine purposes the stern motion of the ship has usually been obtained by the use of fourth-wheel gearing.

## THE WORLD'S TEA TRADE.

A BRIGHT PROSPECT FOR PLANTERS.

In the course of a lengthy review of the tea trade of 1909 to contribute to *The Times* by a well-known firm of London brokers, some interesting particulars are given of the production and consumption of tea in various parts of the world. It seems that the total consumption of tea is increasing, and the prospects of planters generally have greatly improved. There have even been those who have prophesied a boom in tea as there has been in rubber, but it is impossible for tea prices to go up in the way rubber prices did. The consumption of tea can only increase gradually as more people take to drinking it, whereas the demand for rubber increased because new uses were found for it. The world's production of tea according to the review above mentioned, is about 1,200 million pounds annually, of which about one-half is grown in China. Rubber more than three-fourths is grown in the British Empire, and rather less than one-eighth in other countries, of which Java and Formosa are the most important. It is estimated that the enormous quantity of 600 million pounds of tea are produced in China annually, of which 400 million pounds is consumed and 200 million pounds exported.

## THE QUEEN-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

MANILA BARBERS BUSY BIRING MANY HEADS.

Thus the *Manila Times*—Century old tradition will be broken and the story made in Manila if resolutions proposed by some of the more advanced members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of thereby are adopted, if their object is the abolition of the queue, the honoured badge of the Chinese race.

The matter has already been brought officially before the most influential Chinese body of the city by the Chinese Consul General and though no definite action has been received upon the men back of the movement believe that a majority of local Chinese residents will cut their queues by December 1, the date set by the Hongkong queue-cutting association.

Several members of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce have been in communication with the Hongkong leaders of the movement and they are following developments in China closely. But although the actual cutting dates is two weeks away many Manila Chinese are taking the trouble to cut their queues by the deadline, Saturday, and cut off their kinks accordingly.

## THE GRANT CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

29th ult.  
John Grant was again brought up before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's court on charges of alleged unlawful possession of cheques, forging and uttering certain orders and feloniously obtaining certain I.O.U.'s on the 13th November last, with intent to defraud one Kenric Roberts, of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Mr. H. L. Dennis, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted. Defendant was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Dennis in opening the case gave a brief outline of the defendant's movements from the 28th of October to the 13th of November in the course of which defendant went to different places under various names.

K. Roberts was then called and stated that he was an assistant engineer of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. He was stationed at Lo-Fu on Wednesday, the 9th November. At that time he was five miles away from the station and he met defendant, who was going in the direction of Canton. He inquired if Mr. Fraser was still staying at that place and witness replied that he had left last night. Defendant during the conversation which broke down and the defendant asked him if he had sent the bicycle back and defendant said "Yes." Defendant said to know Mr. Fraser in Bangkok and had stayed with him for eighteen months previously at Lo-Fu. He then asked him if he could get a night's stay at Mr. Fraser's house and witness agreed and gave a key to him to take to the Chinese boy. On his way up he met Mr. Carpenter who showed him the way. They talked for about quarter of an hour and after that he left and went in the direction of Lo-Fu. He saw Mr. Fraser's house the next day at 10.30 a.m. riding his bicycle. He was at work at the time defendant came in and he later remarked that he was returning by the one o'clock train. Witness asked him to stay for a while and leave by the next train, which he did. He told him that he was an engineer employed by the Siam Government, and that he was on leave and was going to Shanghai and would be returning after two months. Defendant missed the 5 o'clock train and stayed behind. They then had a conversation about the Siam Government and the defendant asked for his (witness's) printed testimonial. He said he would write it for him. He gave him the testimonial and two cards were returned to the witness. "Gordon F. Smith." On the 10th of the month, defendant said he was leaving on the following morning. The next day he found a cheque missing from his cheque book. He last saw the missing cheque on Wednesday, the 10th of November, at the Crown Solicitor's office. It was then in the same condition as it was in now. He woke up at about seven on the 10th. The defendant woke up before he did, and he saw him first in the dining-room. About half-past seven, two gentlemen came, with whom witness had a conversation, which lasted till about quarter-past eight. After breakfast, defendant and witness went towards the station, as witness wanted to get back to Hongkong. Halfway to the station defendant turned back and said "By the way, I left my pocket book behind." He then went alone to the station where he met the two gentlemen. He waited till the train left as he expected the defendant. All three kept a look-out for him but there was no sign of him. The other two went on to Hongkong and he returned home. On Monday, the 14th, he felt suspicious and he looked round to see if there was anything missing. He then looked at the cheque book and saw it was all right. Later in the day he received a telephone message from the Police station to check up. Witness said he had never stayed in the Imperial Hotel in Hongkong and had never signed any of the cheques and did not sign any cheques in 53, Hollywood Road.

Defendant (To witness)—Can you state definitely when that cheque was taken from your cheque book?—No.

It might have been a month before?—I might.

During the evening of the 10th you produced copies of your testimonials?—Yes.

After I read through them did I not advise you to write to the Siam Government yourself?—I did not remember.

Do you consider yourself justified in opening a letter addressed to E. Roberts, Lo-Fu?—No. Did I say anything about recruiting labour for Siam?—Yes.

Did you know what my business was when I was going to there?—No.

Mr. Dennis—Did you send that cheque to defendant?—I did not.

Was it possible for defendant to take that cheque out of the cheque book on the morning when you went into the dining-room?—Yes.

Without anyone seeing it?—Yes.

The case was remanded till 11 a.m. to-morrow.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

BUILDING OF A BRANCH LINE.

The Canton-Hankow Railway is established in Huangsha and that of the Canton-Kowloon Railway is situated in Chuanungkwong. There is a distance of some five or six miles intervening between the two stations. Survey has already been made by the Canton-Hankow Railway, and it has been decided to build a branch line from the Hankow station, passing through the northern and the eastern suburbs and effecting a junction with the Kowloon Railway at Chuanungkwong. The line will be a single track one. It has also been decided to establish a station midway between the two main termini so that facilities may be afforded those would-be passengers who are living inside the city. As the line of junction mainly passes through rice fields and other cultivated grounds, it is understood that construction work will be begun after all the crops have been reaped. *Northern Times.*

## NORTH HUMMOCK (SELANGOR) RUBBER COMPANY.

The third annual meeting was held at 20, Eastcheap, Mr. C. A. Talbot presided and in moving the adoption of the report, said that it was owing to the high price ruling for rubber during the past six months that the board had been able to declare such a substantial dividend as 25 per cent. with only one-eighth of the company's planted land in bearing. It was not probable that to high a market rate would continue nor, in his opinion, was it in the interests of a development company like theirs that it should do so, for the demand for rubber was unquestionably regulated by the cost of the raw material. If the price of rubber fell to par, from its present level of 15s. 6d. per lb., the consumption would increase considerably, whereas if it were to fall to 10s. per lb., the quantity produced by the Federated Malay States and by Ceylon would probably be absorbed.

For the purpose of further developing the property, the board intended at no distant date to call up the 60,000 shares. Mr. H. H. Rutherford seconded the motion, which was a cided.

## THE BUILDING COLLAPSE.

RECOVERING THE BODIES.

29th ult.  
As we reported in our issue of yesterday, a serious building collapse occurred at Nos. 15 and 17 Aberdeen Street shortly after one o'clock. When we went to press, the number of casualties had not been ascertained, but it was thought that they were numerous. This proves to be the case. When the collapse occurred, there were some fifty people in the houses. How they escaped utter destruction remains a marvel.

When the roof and the three floors were all hurled to the ground level leaving only the outside walls standing, it appeared as if hardly credible that a single person in the doomed houses could have escaped. Yet quite a number of the residents came off with only a few scratches.

As soon as the alarm was given, rescue parties were promptly on the scene from the Fire Brigade, the Sanitary Board, and the Public Works Department, and eight strenuously they strove in removing the fallen debris and getting out the injured from their desperate plight. The work done by the rescue parties cannot be too highly praised. The rubbish inside the houses was hurled and thrown out into the street and the rescue parties by the Sanitary Department carried away the rescued were so severely injured that they had to be carried to hospital. Four dead bodies were extricated. The party wall of No. 15 also gave way in the evening, adding to the confusion.

All through the night, the work was carried on by relays, and this morning it was proceeding as hard as ever. The outer walls have been further shored, but the clearing away of the accumulation will not be accomplished for some days yet. It is feared there are still three or four bodies buried beneath, and little hope is entertained that they are alive.

## BOOSTING RUBBER.

The November number of the *Agricultural Review* of the Philippines has been issued. The number contains a number of very interesting articles relating to the growing of crops in the islands and on other subjects pertinent to the work of the farmer. However, we were disappointed in not finding any mention of rubber except a brief extract from the prospectus of the Epic Rubber Plantations Company.

This appeared without note or comment. So much has been made of rubber in neighbouring colonies that it is impossible for the Philippines to longer ignore the industry. In fact there are a rapidly increasing number of people in the islands who are not disposed to ignore a matter of such vital interest to the future of the country. A good deal has been said about rubber in Manila during the last two or three months. Mr. A. W. Prutch has returned from the expedition at Singapore where rubber was the chief theme and where the people know how to grow the product.

Some of his return Mr. Prutch submitted a very interesting and carefully prepared report on rubber to the bureau of agriculture. This report has not been even mentioned in the *Agricultural Review*.

Later on Mr. Prutch tapped rubber trees in the Government's experimental gardens in Singapore. A report of this was published in the local papers and great interest was taken in it by many people. But no line appears in the *Review* about this incident.

Recently the Basil Rubber Plantation Company has been shipping locally grown rubber of a good quality to Germany. These facts, with an account of the enterprise, have been published. Indeed Mr. Prutch has written a good deal on rubber since his return from Singapore and has found interested readers for all his articles. The bureau of science has put a rubber exhibit in the museum on Calle Alcazar, including about the first rubber tree seen in Manila. But no notice has been taken by the *Review* of any of this boost for rubber.

We are disappointed because we are inclined to infer from this that the bureau of agriculture is against the cultivation of rubber in the islands and is purposely ignoring the growing demand that it take the lead in the introduction here of an industry that is making the Straits Settlements and other localities with better conditions than prevail here, rich. We take it that the *Review* has ignored this rubber talk because the bureau refuses to take up the planting of rubber and the educating of the people here in its growth.

A good many are asking why the planting of rubber has not been taken up by the school gardens throughout the islands. Some seeds could easily be planted in every community and in the course of a few years there would be trees everywhere giving seed for the further propagation of the groves.

Undoubtedly the day of rubber in the Philippines is at hand and it is expected of the bureau of agriculture that it prepare the way for rubber planting as similar governmental agencies have done and are doing in the Straits Settlements. The world uses some 70,000 tons of rubber a year, it is said, and much of this is absorbed by the United States.

## HONGKONG'S NEW REGIMENT.

RECORD OF SERVICES.

The 1st Battalion King's Own Light Infantry, which arrives at Hongkong shortly from Ceylon, is an old and distinguished corps. It was formed in the year 1755 as the 53rd Regiment, which was subsequently changed to the 1st Regiment. In 1758 it went abroad on active service, and at the battle of Minden laid the foundations of its reputation as one of the finest regiments in the British service. Then followed service in Ceylon, when it was commanded by the celebrated Sir John Moore, the campaign in Ceylon, the Peninsular War, in the course of which it gathered imperishable laurels at the battle of Corunna, where the old colonel fell in the arms of victory. Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, N. Velle, Orléans, the storming of Badajoz, and the crowning victory at Waterloo, when it was engaged in repelling the French attacks on Hongkong. It participated in the second Burmese War of 1825, the Jowaki Expedition, 1877, the Afghan War, 1878-79, the Boer Expedition, 1880-81, and many other minor affairs. Its and Battalion, which was the old 10th Regiment, formerly of the East India Company's service, represented the regiment in the Tientsin Expedition, 1897, and the South African War, 1899-1902. It fought magnificently at Belmont, Basilio, Modder River, Magersfontein, and Paardeberg, and numerous smaller actions and skirmishes of that restricted struggle. The 1st Battalion lost 9 officers and 115 men killed in action, 2,000 wounded or disabled, and 11 officers and 155 men were wounded in action.

A COOLIE appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court on Tuesday on a charge of snatching a purse containing \$5.00. Defendant was caught red-handed while committing the act.

## SZY-YIP QUEENLESS SOCIETY.

MEMBERS DISCARD THEIR QUEENS.

28th ult.  
A meeting of the above Society was held yesterday at the offices of the Szy Yip Chamber of Commerce. Several hundreds of members were present. The members were welcomed by the Reception Committee. Several speeches were delivered urging on the people the necessity of discarding their queens.

The "Wai Sun" and "The Civility" barbers offered their free services. Afterwards there was a rush of members to discard their queens to the premises of the Szy Yip Steamboat and the Lun Yick Insurance Company's offices, and the barbers were kept busy all the time. It is estimated that over eight hundred members dispensed with their queens.

Yesterday, and up to the present three thousand five hundred and forty-two members became queenless. A procession of the queenless members without changing their dresses was then formed and it then proceeded to Wing Lok Street W., Gough Street, Bonham Strand E., Jarvis Street, Hollywood Road, Wo Hong Street W., then to Bonham Strand W., to the Central Market, and back to their premises. A dinner was given in honour of the new members at the Plog Hing Hotel.

## THE GAGE STREET CASE.

DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate, this afternoon the case was continued in which Miss Maria Lynn is charged by Miss Doris Mariow with alleged larceny of three diamonds, valued at \$3,000, the property of the complainant. Mr. Brutton, from the firm of Messrs. Brutton and Heit, appeared for the complainant and Mr. W. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the defence.

A partner in the firm of Messrs. Grupp & Co., Jewellers, gave evidence to the effect that complainant and another lady came to the shop on 28th October to get a ring repaired. Complainant asked witness whether the stones in three rings on her fingers were safely set, and he replied that one of them was somewhat loose but there was no danger of its falling out. The rings (produced) were the same which were shown him in the shop. The settings now were not the same as they were then. The claws had been forced. He did not think a knock would have released the stones.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Shenton.

Detective-Sergeant Watt was called and stated that he remembered going to No. 2, Gage Street, on the 26th of October. He went on the request of the Inspector on duty. He inspected the complainant's room. It was impossible and there was no means of anybody entering from the windows. He noticed something in the setting of the large ring. He kept the ring in his possession and afterwards handed them to the Government Analyst. He searched the defendant's room casually. On the next day, he gathered some crystals from the floor close by the washstand. Some was on the washstand and some in a bottle. These he sent to the Government Analyst. He informed the defendant that the crystals said he had seen her coming out from her room. This she denied. After a while, he told her again that the analysis had been made in her room and she said "I don't remember." He told her to take down her hair and she said "If I had taken the diamonds you would never have found them. I would never rob a woman but I might a man." He left the house at 11 p.m. He went there the next day with a search warrant and found in defendant's room a tweezer which was in a brass bowl on the mantel-piece, and was found in the presence of defendant. He at once arrested the defendant.

Previous to the cross-examination Mr. Shenton objected and said the conversation between the witness and the Chinese servants, not being understood by the defendant, was not admissible. This objection was overruled. Mr. Shenton—The action you were called, in what state did the defendant appear to be? She appeared to be drinking while you were there?—Not as far as I know. On the day she was arrested she had a bottle of beer.

Doris Mariow was re-called and spoke to reading the soap to Mr. Brutton.

Mr. Brutton—That is my case, your Worship. Mr. Shenton—I'm not going to call any evidence. His Worship committed defendant for trial.

## EXCITEMENT IN HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

TWO WOMEN CLAIM THE SAME HUSBAND.

28th ult.  
Two Chinese women appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's court this morning for creating a disturbance and behaving in a disorderly manner in Hollywood Road late last night. It appears that both the delinquents claimed a certain party to be their husband and the final upshot of which was a scuffle during which the factions parties fought with fists and feet and abused each other to the third and fourth powers with great vehemence. While the free fight was in full progress the man very wisely performed the vanishing act and left the women to settle the dispute. They had not finished the argument when they were taken in custody.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$1 on each of the defendants or in default seven days' imprisonment.

## STRANGE RUMOUR IN MANILA.

COOK'S TOURING AGENT IS INDIGNANT AT CURIOUS ALLEGATION.

From latest Manila papers to hand, we take the following:—Mr. R. O. Hurley, agent for the Cook Touring Agency, who left with a party of tourists on the *Rubi* Wednesday, was highly indignant over the story published in a local paper to the effect that the Cook people in Hongkong had been active in keeping prospective visitors away from Manila. Mr. Hurley denied any such attitude on the part of the Hongkong agents, and said that as a matter of fact, the Cook people always have and still are bringing Manila to the best of their ability.

Judge Tracey, one of the party from which the report is said to have emanated, also denied the truth of the allegation and said that the reason for some of the party not coming to Manila was simply due to the fact that they had not returned from Canton in time to catch the *Zafiro*, which they knew has been held over for the governor-general's mother, Mrs. W. H. Forbes. These members of the party had gone to Canton, pending the date of the steamer, but unfortunately could not get back in time to make the boat, according to Judge Tracey.

The party left for Hongkong on the *Rubi* yesterday which was despatched twenty-four hours ahead of regular schedule time to enable them to catch the P. and O. liner *Della* leaving Hongkong Saturday.

## COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadourie & Co. write:—Business remains very dull and there are no changes of any importance to record.

Rubber.—Selling stocks remained very steady with little business passing—Singapore stocks remain inactive. Para Rubber is quoted 6 1/4 from London by cable.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in good demand, but very little business has been transacted owing to the difficulty in finding sellers. They are now asked for at \$95. Nationals are the same with buyers at \$90.

Marine Insurance.—Conditions have been dealt in to some extent at \$103. There are buyers of Unions at \$93 and possibly a higher rate could be obtained. North China can be placed at \$110. Yangtze are unchanged at \$150.

Fire Insurance.—China Firms have been sold at \$116 and Hongkong Firms at \$150. Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have changed hands at \$34, but holders now ask for \$34 1/2. China Manilla are offering at \$3, and Douglas Steamships at \$2. Indos are quoted at \$58 nominal but shares could be placed a little below this rate. The General Managers have announced an interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preference shares, payable in London on 30th inst. This price at home comes slightly lower, viz. £3 1/2 for the Preference shares and £1 1/2 for the Ordinary. Star Ferries have found buyers at \$43 and the partly paid at \$12. Shells, according to latest telegraphic advice from London, are quoted at \$2 1/2.

Refiners.—China Sugar remains steady at \$4 with some inquiry for shares at slightly under this figure and Luxons at \$2.

Mining.—Rams appear to be out of favour and are obtainable at \$6. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company shares are in demand at \$116.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are in some request and business has taken place at \$57. Shanghai Docks are offering at \$12.70. Kowloon Wharves are again lower with shares offering at \$4.60. Hongkong Wharves have advanced to \$14.60.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are obtainable at \$100. Humphreys have been asked to \$68. Kowloon Lands have been asked to \$34. Shanghai Lands come lower and have been sold at \$12.105 and \$12.105. Hongkong Hotels are asked for at \$57 1/2 while the new shares can be got at \$50. Points remain steady at \$3.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are inquired for at \$34 but there are no sellers at present. All Northern Mills shares are lower. Kwo are quoted at \$57 1/2, Loon Kung Mow at \$12.48 and 8 1/2 Chees at \$12.250.

Miscellaneous.—China Banners are firm at \$10. Dairy Farm at \$17 1/2 and Hongkong Electric at \$23. China Providents are offering at \$7 1/2, Elements at \$3 1/2, Reps at \$18 and Watsons at \$24. China Lights have been sold at 40 cents.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/10 1/16 on demand and the T/R rate on Shanghai is T/R 73 1/2.

## FRIIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lambe and Rogge state in their fortnightly freight circular:—

During the period elapsed since writing our last Circular shipping business generally has exhibited very little life indeed. At the close of operations no directions are at a deadlock at 1 p.m. the South is concerned, whilst the North reports that freights have continued to improve, there being a good inquiry for tonnage in various directions and for the time being the demand considerably exceeding the supply. As to the outlook for the near future, all will depend upon the development of the Yangtze business. If this source should give way, as we are afraid that it will, the market—as is usual at this time of the year—will at least a couple of dull months to come.

Saloon/Hongkong.—The rate stands unchanged at 9 cents, and chartering is confined to a solitary settlement, the boat in question belonging to the New Company, cargo consisting of Paddy and Rice flour only.

Saloon/Philippines.—Rate has receded and a single fixture only has transpired on basis of 35,000 piculs at 22 cents to Manila.

Saloon/Java.—Inquiry for prompt tonnage has resulted in a charter at 21 cents to one port N. O. Java.

Java/Hongkong.—Local sugar market is still very depressed. Stocks held are plentiful and no new business is expected for some time.

Saloon/Japan.—As for next season, reports have it that Japan has contracted for some 60,000 tons for Spring shipment, the bulk of which most likely will be carried by Japanese tonnage. Prices for new grain have risen considerably and rice dealers are reluctant to contract for further forward deliveries, except at enhanced prices.







## THE AMERICAN LOAN.

AS VIEWED FROM AN ENGLISH STANDPOINT

between the United States and China for a loan of \$10,000,000, certainly constitutes an interesting phase in Chinese borrowing. China on broad principles, is always ready to accept a loan, remarks the *L. & C. Express*, provided the terms suit her, and the United States come forward as

**CHINA'S UNSELFISH FRIEND**

to aid her with money and advice to put her currency house in order. There will be a two opinions as to the advisability of it from the foreign point of view. It is not suggested the United States will find all the money. America could, if necessary, supply the entire amount, but the

**GREAT DEMAND FOR MONEY**

there at high rates of interest makes it most profitable for bankers and investors to finance money enterprises rather than to find money to rehabilitate China's currency. America will, in fact, be the broker, and Europe will be asked to put up most of the amount, though it is present such must remain doubtful until it is known what class of security will be offered. The contract entered into between the American syndicate and the Chinese Government stipulates that the money furnished shall be used exclusively by the Government to

The methods to be adopted by China

in Washington that the United States later intended to suggest the appointment of an American adviser at Peking to ensure the proper execution of the move. Such an adviser would be occupied exclusively with the problem of currency reform, to which it is stipulated that:

**GREAT PART OF THE LOAN**

shall be devoted. It is said that the present arrangement is the outcome of the negotiations that took place when H. E. Tseu Shao-yi was in Washington, but that any consummation was prevented by the deaths of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager of China.

**FIGHT FOR THE WORLD'S OIL TRADE.**

**\$100,000,000 CAPITAL INVOLVED.**

A great fight with money and brains is now being waged between two sets of financiers for secure control of the petroleum oil trade of

Sixty millions sterling is the capital in the fight, forty millions on

The Standard Oil Company, a great American Trust, with Mr. Rockefeller, the richest man in the world, at its head, controls the formation of oil; while the latter is the market value of the coconers associated with the Shell Transport and Transport Company of London, of which Sir Marcus Samuel is the chairman. In the fight on the side of the latter are Messrs. Rothschild of Paris.

Although the Standard Trust has for some time been engaged in attempting to defeat competition in the oil interests in Mexico connected with Lord Cowdray (Sir West Pears) and has been fighting the oil interests in Austria, its great contest is, and will be with the "Shell."

The operations of the Standard Company and the Shell Company come in contact at all points, and up till a few weeks ago there was an arrangement between them to maintain equilibrium of prices.

This arrangement has now fallen to the ground. War to the knife has been declared.

While the Standard Trust is send-

spoil the market in the East Indian area where the competitors are actually producers, the Shell financiers have begun sending large consignments to America, and agree to sell it at a profit.

The Shell group, which includes the Royal Dutch Company and the Asiatic Company, claim that the increasing popularity of petrol has brought matters to a crisis, and may be taken as their view of the situation.

At the petrol trade of Europe the proportion of the Shell business is 65 per cent. to Standard's 35. But the Standard does per 61 per cent. of the total kerosene distribution business. It approached the Shell Company with a proposal that the latter should cover 75 per cent. This was refused. Shell and Royal Dutch Companies have made themselves sole proprietors of the East Indian oil.

Attacks of the Trust are said to be meted in various directions. It has lowered prices in the East India markets to a rate which gives it a large return for the oil.

the oilfields in Egypt it has greatly

Dutch Companies, on the other hand, disposed of 50,000 tons of petrol for the U. S. States at prices 50 per cent. above those which the Standard is realising in Europe. They are, therefore, fear competition.

Meanwhile all shares are falling rapidly on the Stock Exchange, and the price of petrol in England has dropped 3½d a gallon and will be expected to go very much lower.

**FAMINE IN KIANGSU.**

A telegram was received on the 25th N. S. Shanghai from Dr. Patterson, of Suichien, in the district of Tsiangling in this Province, stating that the district surrounding Su hien extends to a wider area than in 1907, but it is not so bad. Already more than 20,000 refugees have fled from the worst section is at Pichow. The country surrounding Suining is not (so badly) affected. Many destitute people who were fleeing from the country have been forced back and are

government is preparing to distribute  
hundred thousand dollars' worth of

people as seed wheat.

It appears from the above telegram that the famile in Northern Arush extends to the northern part of this province.

**JAPANESE STEAMER BURNED**

TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

On the night of Thursday last, Oct. 17th, Japanese steamer No. 10, *Kyodo Maru*, belonging to the Awa Kyodo Steamship Company, caught fire when a few miles from Aomori, Manchuria, and was burnt to the water's edge. The passengers were saved. A Dutch steamer says the No. 10, *Ey do Maru*, on the instant stranded at a point four or five miles from Aomori. An attempt was made at once to raise her, but without success. Disasters of a kind in the steamer passage between Japan and Manchuria are not infrequently overturned, and the steamers soon ablaze. It is reported that there were two hundred Japanese and one hundred

said to have reached the shore in

three who are missing. The steamer totally destroyed. The total loss is estimated at 60,000 yen.



## LAY DOWN THE LAW TO THE GOVERNOR

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

may be summarised under the following heads:—

- (1) The enforcement of the anti religious decree at Macao
- (2) The expulsion of the religious orders including the Franciscan and Canonial Sisters.
- (3) The closing of the *Vida Nova* newspaper.

these words, he laughed a savage laugh and left the Convent gates. Secret Police and officers in *mufti*

KIPT SENTINEL

within the precincts of the Convent and attempt to remove the sacred images was feared by the men. One of the bold the courage to inform the Sisters that his comrades had been supplied with powder and shot for the armoury.

As to the future movements of these Fathers nothing is definitely known. Orders are awaited from the superior General at Torino in reply to the telegrams despatched from Koukoung ye.

There is some hope that those men who are not yet fully indoctrinated in the "new" religion also. There is some hope that those soldiers have their fixed rate of 400 reis a day and that they will be less murderous, but the hope is based on a false analogy. These men are not to be compared with the troops of other countries, in whom the habit of discipline is so strong that even after a successful mutiny they soberly return to duty and obedience. These men have no sense of duty and do not understand obedience. They

large number of guests in the grounds of Headquarters House yesterday afternoon. Tennis and other games were played, and those who were not energetically inclined enjoyed the delightful music of the band. The "season" may now be said to have begun. The perfect weather and the almost "summery" frocks of the ladies made one forget that only a few days ago we were threatened with winter.

A special matinee for children will be given on Saturday, 3rd December, and the management have spared no effort to ensure success. An attractive programme has been drawn up which is calculated to appeal to the juvenile taste. In addition to this, there will be a guessing competition, and a suit-bling gift has been promised to the successful winner. The charges will be extremely moderate.



THE CHARGE AGAINST  
THAYER.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which A. Thayer, an American, is charged with having obtained a sum of \$76.81 by falsely pretending that he had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila.

Mr. H. L. Dennis, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Mr. J. H. Gardner, and Mr. A. R. Davies, manager of the Hongkong Hotel, were in Court.

His Worship—Are you for the prosecution, Mr. Looker?

Mr. Looker—No, your Worship, I am not prosecuting any more. The case is a very peculiar one and I believe is now in the hands of the Police.

His Worship—Are you prosecuting, Mr. Dennis?

Mr. Dennis—I am not prosecuting just at the moment. The Police are represented by the Inspector. I understand that Mr. Gardner is appearing for the defence and is about to ask for a week's adjournment.

His Worship—I want to hear your statement, Mr. Davies. Is the Hongkong Hotel prosecuting or not?

Mr. Davies—No, your Worship.

His Worship—Then you are prosecuting, Sergeant Wills?

Sergeant Wills—Yes, your Worship; the case is mine.

His Worship—Mr. Gardner, you are appearing for the defence?

Mr. Gardner—Yes, your Worship.

And you ask for an adjournment?—Yes, for how long?—I should think about a week would suit.

Do you ask for a formal adjournment or for a hearing?—Formal.

His Worship—If the case is committed it will have to stand over to the December Sessions.

Mr. Gardner—Will your Worship remand it for four days?

His Worship—Very well, then, you are remanded for four days—Saturday, at 11 a.m.

Mr. Dennis—I have not had any definite instructions, your Worship, but I understand that there are three charges.

His Worship—Yes.

## EX-GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

His Excellency Senhor Eduardo Marques, ex-Governor of Macao, and Lady Marques arrived from the Portuguese Colony by the morning boat to-day. They are at the present moment guests at the Hongkong Hotel.

His Excellency and Lady Marques will be leaving for Lisbon by the French Mail steamer on Tuesday next.

A representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* called on His Excellency this afternoon, when he found him in busy conference with the Commander of the gunboat *Patia* and with the Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, Senhor J. J. Leiria. Under these circumstances, our representative hesitated to intrude upon His Excellency's time and attention.

We believe His Excellency will call on His Excellency Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard at Government House, before taking his departure from the Colony.

## THE INSURANCE PROSECUTION.

DECISION RESERVED.

Before Mr. E. R. Hilliard this afternoon, Tam Tai Kung, general manager of the Hing On Insurance Company, was charged by Mr. C. H. Wakeman, Registrar of Companies, with doing life insurance business in the Colony on behalf of the Wah On Insurance Company without having registered and made a deposit as required by the Life Insurance Ordinance.

Mr. H. L. Dennis, Sr., prosecuted and Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended.

Defendant stated he was the canvasser in Hongkong of the Wah On Life Insurance Company, of Shanghai. He received his appointment from the agents at Canton. He had no connection with the Hing On Office. He received application and receipt forms. The receipts were stamped at Canton. Defendant signed on the line which bore a mark by the witness. He had no chops of the company and used no books. The Company had no office in Hongkong and witness had no authority to accept risks. Witness received no salary. The only thing he received was the first premium.

On the 23rd day of the 11th moon last year he received a letter from the agency at Canton requesting him to advertise for the cheapest office. He sent a servant to the *Sheng Po* with the advertisement and later received from Canton. The word "Kingle" in the advertisement meant "broker." Witness gave the agency no authority to put his name in the advertisement. As far as he remembered only six or seven policies passed through him, all being in respect of children. He was in the Colony when he was four years old, being altogether over fifty years in the Colony. That was the first time he appeared in that Court as a defendant.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Dennis.

The Court having been addressed on behalf of both parties, his Worship reserved his decision till Monday afternoon.

## CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

This morning, before Mr. Justice F. A. Hareland, Police Judge, a case was called in which Oyager Sling, a watchman in the employment of Messrs. Mody and Co., sued Kwong Chan, 6 Spring Garden Lane, and Ah Shiu, a Sanitary Board cooler, for a sum of \$45.50, of which \$35 was due on a promissory note dated 12th August, and the balance interest thereon.

Mr. J. H. Gardner, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the defence was that the promissory note was one which had been given in substitution for another. There were two promissory notes. In the one case the amount was \$50 and it was signed by one person. The second promissory note, upon which this claim rested, was for \$35. It was signed by two persons, the defendants.

Ah Shiu, on being called forward, identified the \$50 promissory note as being the original one signed by him on 21st June, 1910. He got the money for his own uses, and Kwong Chan was only guarantor.

The case was further adjourned until Monday.

## CHINESE A. D. C.

The Chinese A. D. C. is playing to crowded houses nightly at the Tsung Hing Theatre. The piece staged is of the farcical variety and the acting is good. Some fine scenery is to be seen and the amateurs are to be congratulated on their praiseworthy efforts. The proceeds will be devoted to charity. The performance is to be repeated this evening and the following two nights.

## COMMERCIAL.

31st December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie &amp; Co.

Altagart	5/
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 7
Anglo-Malays	74/
Balgowans	50/75
Bertams	7/
Caray Uniteds	17/6 prem.
Castelfields	110/
Chaoket Serdangs	58/
Chams (part paid)	\$8 prem.
Do (fully paid)	5/8
Damans	15/6
Eastern International	13/5 prem.
Glendays	\$2.00
Hilblonds and Lowlands	107/5
Indragilis	13/
Kamunings	5/ prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	16/
Ledbars	10/
Linggis	7/3
London Ventures	5/6
Melilmas	5/6
Pajams	5/11
Pegohs	5/11
Rubber Trusts	17/ prem.
Sandycrofts	5/6
Sapongs	7/7
Seafields	7/7
Shelfords	7/3
Singapore & Johores	5/3
Sungel Chohs	5/10
Sungel Kapars	14/
Tangkahs	10/
Toomangle	10/
United Serdangs	12/6
United Singapore	5/4
United Sumatras	8/3
United Langkats	8/
Duffs	10/
Tronohs	34/6
Para Rubber	6 1/2 per lb.
Plantation	6 1/2

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. state:—Business generally is very dull and fluctuations in rates small.

Rubbers—The price of Para in London is quoted 6 1/2 and Plantation has advanced to 6 1/2, but the share market has not followed to any appreciable extent. There have been a few buying orders from London but holders generally are adverse to parting at the prices offered.

Singapore market remains inactive but latest reports from that port would indicate that a small investment demand has set in.

Banks—Hongkong Banks have been the medium of a small business at rates ranging round about \$80 but the market remains quiet owing to the uncertainty as to the future of Exchange. Nationalists have buyers at \$80.

Marine Insurances—There has been a steady demand for Cantons and transactions to some extent have been put through at \$180 and \$184 and more could be placed at the latter rate, or rather higher. Unions are in demand at \$185 with possible buyers at a slightly higher rate. North Chinas have been in steady demand at the advanced rate of Tls. 120 during the week but little business has taken place. Yangtzes remain nominal at \$90.

Fire Insurances—China Fires are unchanged at \$16 and there is a fair demand for Hongkong Fires at \$35.

Shipping—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are quoted nominal \$3 with no business passing, whilst China Mailings show some inquiry at 78. Douglas Steamships have sellers at 20 and Indos at \$58. Star Ferries are on offer at \$13 for the fully paid and \$12 for the partly paid. Shells are quiet at 87.

Refineries—China Sugars are quoted \$25 with little business to report and Luxons are on offer at \$24.

Mining—Raubs have suffered a further decline and can now be had at \$3. Buyers of Chinese Engineering and Mining Company shares at Tls. 16 are no longer in evidence, the rate remaining the same.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are inquired for at \$5 after business during the week at \$4, and Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 67. Kowloon Wharves are on offer at \$53 and Hongkew Wharves have advanced slightly to Tls. 97.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands are neglected at \$100, and Humphreys Estates have further weakened to \$61 sellers. Kowloon Lands are inquired for at \$33 but buyers could probably be found at a slightly higher rate. Shanghai Lands are still quoted Tls. 107, and Hongkong Hotels (old shares) are on offer at \$97 and new shares at \$50, with no transactions. West Point is quoted at \$37.

Cotton Mills—Hongkong Cottons are in steady demand at \$44 without tempting sellers. Northern Mills, Ewes at \$87, Loon Kung Mills at Tls. 48, and Soy Chies at Tls. 25, remain unaltered.

Miscellaneous—China Borers are offering at \$5, and Dairy Farms are neglected at \$7. Hongkong Electric have been dealt in during the week at \$20. China Providents are on offer at \$27, Cements at \$31, Ropes at \$18, without inducing buyers. Watsons are a neglected market at 104, and China Light are inquired for at 90 cents.

Exchange—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/16 on demand, and the T/T rate on Shanghai is 73.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	110/3/6
Do. demand	110/3/6
Do. 4 months' sight	110/3/6
France—Bank T.T.	233
America—Bank T.T.	233
Germany—Bank T.T.	128
India T.T.	137
Do. demand	137
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	72
Singapore—Bank T.T.	78
Jaya—Bank T.T.	90
Java—Bank T.T.	111
month's sight B/L	109/166
6 months' sight L/O	110/112
10 days' sight San Fco & New York	110/112
4 months' sight do.	110/112
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	110/112
4 months' sight do.	110/112
0 months' sight do.	110/112
4 months' sight Germany	110/112
Bar Silver	256
Bank of England rate	4 1/2
Sovereign	\$10.10

## HEAVY STORM IN JAPAN SEA.

SEVERAL WRECKED.

On the morning of the 16th inst. a exceptionally violent storm raged in the Japan Sea, states a message from Tsuanga, and tremendous seas swept the coast. The pier at Tsuanga Machi was entirely broken and several embankments were washed away. South of the River Koya, all the embankments were only washed away but every ship which had taken refuge there was wrecked. Fortunately, the large steamers escaped.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$250,000	\$2,029,300	\$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/98 = \$22.45 .....	5 %	800 266 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	27	26	\$4,000 \$8,000	\$50,558	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1909 .....		180 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	\$15 for 1909 .....	8 1/2 %	\$185 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	44 1/2	25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 205, 19	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all..	5 %	Tls. 120 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909 .....	2 %	8 1/2 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,137	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 19-9 .....	2 1/2 %	\$195
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,840	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1908 .....	7 %	\$116 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908 .....	8 %	\$355 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,743 \$7,743 \$7,743	Dr. \$37.7	\$ 1/2 for 1909 .....		28
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$7,743 \$7,743 \$7,743	none	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908 .....		\$191 sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$25	\$15	\$7,743 \$7,743 \$7,743	\$2,166	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10 .....	8 1/2 %	\$31 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. Do. (Deferred) .....	60,000 60,000	25 25	25 25	\$7,743 \$7,743 \$7,743	\$15,161	3 1/2 % on Preferred shares only for 1910 .....		\$58 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited .....	4,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/2	\$7,743 \$7,743 \$7,743	\$12,994	Final div. of 2 1/2 % per sh. (coup. 14) making in all 4 1/2 % per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 1 % per sh. on acc. for '10 .....	5 %	8 1/2 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$7,743 \$7,743 \$7,743	\$1,159	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.10 A bonus of 1 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.1010 .....	5 % 6 %	\$25 \$17 1/2
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$1,090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910 .....	6 %	\$125
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$125,592	\$3 for 1897 .....		\$122 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	24 1/2	24 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,435	Final div. of 1 1/2 % for the year 1910 making 2 1/2 % (coupon No. 15) .....	9 %	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company .....	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	First year .....		Pa. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited .....	150,000	24 1/2	24 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	\$1 per share 19th dividend .....	5 %	\$6 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd. ....	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	Final of Gold \$2.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.15 .....		37/6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Freewick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,400	\$1.75 for year ending 30.6.10 .....		\$5
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	60,000	\$550	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$261,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909 .....	4 1/2 %	\$53 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	3 1/2 for half year ended 30.6.1909 .....		\$504 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4.1910 .....	8 %	Tls. 67 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited .....	26,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910 .....	7 %	Tls. 97 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.10 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited .....	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	\$3 on old shares \$15.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10 .....	6 %	\$74 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1910 .....	7 %	\$100 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	45 cents for 1909 .....	6 %	\$16 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited .....	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	\$2 1/2 for 1909 .....	8 %	\$13 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177			
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 115
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910 .....	8 1/2 %	\$10
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Tls. 12 for year ending 30.6.10 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	50 cents for year ending 30.6.10 .....	10 %	\$44 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	70,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.10 .....	10 %	Tls. 51
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Tls. 6 for 1909 .....	10 %	Tls. 50
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Tls. 35 for 1909 .....	17 %	Tls. 150
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Hall's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,004	13/6	13/6	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	15 % per share for 1909 .....		18 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12 1/2	\$12 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	60 cents for 1909 .....	6 1/2 %	\$10 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08 .....		90 cents buyers
Do. Do. Special shares .....	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	80 cents for 1909 .....	10 %	\$74 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	\$1.20 for year ending 31.12.09 .....	7 %	\$174 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910 .....	10 %	\$31
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	14 per cent, viz. \$1.40 for 1909 .....	12 %	\$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	A dividend of \$1.20 per share as 1/2 bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 31.12.10 .....	6 %	\$130
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910 .....	9 %	\$135 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910 .....	9 %	\$135 sellers
Hongkong Ropes Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	3rd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37 1/2 for 1910 .....	5 %	Tls. 1,000
Maatschappij van Miljoen, Busch en Landbouwerij exploitatie in Langkat, Limited .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177	80 cents on fully paid shares 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.6.10 .....	5 1/2 %	\$19 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177			\$16 sellers
Shanghai Tramways Company (new) .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177			\$16
Shipping Company, Limited .....	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,177			\$16
SINGAPORE.								
Singapore-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,350	No dividend this year .....	2 %	Tls. 115
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin .....	13,200 Benefit shares 1,200	50 Halpang Newland	35 Halpang Newland	none none none	none none none	First year .....		\$36 sellers \$800 Hongkong [currency]
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	none none	Dr. \$11,096 \$127.86	None .....	8 %	\$25
Union Laundry Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$25	\$5	none	none	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910 .....	8 %	\$8
Union Waterboat Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11,956	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.09 .....	8 %	\$26 1/2
United Asbestos Orienta Agency, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$46,000	\$342	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.12.10 .....	5 %	\$114 sellers
United Asbestos (A.S.) & Co., Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,941 \$2,021	25 cents for 1909 .....	5 %	\$5 sellers
Union Powell, Limited .....	90,000			\$5,000		3 % for 1909 .....		\$20
Union Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$7		none	\$782	None .....		\$14



THE CHARGE AGAINST  
THAYER.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which A. Thayer, an American, is charged with having obtained a sum of \$7,750.31 by falsely pretending that he had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila.

Mr. H. L. Denys, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Mr. J. H. Gardner, and Mr. A. R. Davies, manager of the Hongkong Hotel, were in Court.

His Worship:—Are you for the prosecution, Mr. Looker?

Mr. Looker:—No, your Worship, I am not prosecuting any more. The case is a very peculiar one and I believe is now in the hands of the Police.

His Worship:—Are you prosecuting, Mr. Denys?

Mr. Denys:—I am not prosecuting just at the moment. The Police are represented by the Inspector. I understand that Mr. Gardner is appearing for the defence and is about to ask for a week's adjournment.

His Worship:—I want to hear your statement, Mr. Davies. Is the Hongkong Hotel prosecuting or not?

Mr. Davies:—No, your Worship.

His Worship:—Then you are prosecuting, Sergeant Willis?

Sergeant Willis:—Yes, your Worship; the case is mine.

His Worship:—Mr. Gardner, you are appearing for the defence?

Mr. Gardner:—Yes, your Worship.

And you ask for an adjournment?—Yes.

For how long?—I should think about a week would suit.

Do you ask for a formal adjournment or for a hearing?—Formal.

His Worship:—If the case is committed it will have to stand over to the December Sessions.

Mr. Gardner:—Will your Worship remand it for four days?

His Worship:—Very well, then, you are remanded for four days—Saturday, at 11 a.m.

Mr. Denys:—I have not had any definite instructions, your Worship, but I understand that there are three charges.

His Worship:—Yes.

## EX-GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

His Excellency Senhor Edouard Marques, ex-Governor of Macao, and Lady Marques arrived from the Portuguese Colony by the morning boat to-day. They are at the present moment guests at the Hongkong Hotel. His Excellency and Lady Marques will be leaving for Lisbon by the French Mail steamer on Tuesday next. A representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* called on His Excellency this afternoon, when he found him in busy conference with the Commander of the gunboat *Patris* and with the Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, Senhor J. J. Leila. Under these circumstances, our representative hesitated to intrude upon His Excellency's time and attention.

We believe His Excellency will call on His Excellency Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard at Government House before taking his departure from the Colony.

## THE INSURANCE PROSECUTION.

DECISION RESERVED.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax this afternoon, Tam Tsu Kong, general manager of the Hip On Insurance Company, was charged by Mr. C. H. Wakeman, Registrar of Companies, with doing life insurance business in the Colony on behalf of the Wah On Insurance Company without having registered and made a deposit as required by the Life Insurance Ordinance. Mr. H. L. Denys, Sr., prosecuted and Mr. Otto Kung Shing defended.

Defendant stated he was the canvasser in Hongkong of the Wah On Life Insurance Company of Shanghai. He received his appointment from the agents at Canton. He had no connection with the Head Office. He received application and receipt forms. The receipts were chopped at Canton. Defendant signed on the line which bore a mark by the witness. He had no chops of the company and used no books. The Company had no office in Hongkong and witness had no authority to accept risks. Witness received no salary. The only thing he received was the first premium. On the 31st day of the 11th month last year he received a letter from the agency at Canton requesting him to advertise for the cheapest offer. He sent a servant to the *Shing Po* with the advertisement, and the amount from Canton. The word "Kingle" in the advertisement meant "broker." Witness gave the agency no authority to put his name in the advertisement. As far as he remembered only six or seven policies passed through him, all being in respect of children. He was in the Colony when he was four years old, being altogether over fifty years in the Colony. That was the first time he appeared in that Court as a defendant.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Denys. The Court having been addressed on behalf of both parties, his Worship reserved his decision till Monday afternoon.

## CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

This morning, before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazland, Fulmer Judge, a case was called in which Oyager Slogh, a watchman in the employment of Messrs. Mody and Co., sued Kwong Chan, 6 Spring Garden Lane, and Ah Shiu, a Sanitary Board cooler, for a sum of \$45.50, of which \$35 was due on a promissory note dated 12th August, and the balance interest thereon.

Mr. J. H. Gardner, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the defence was that the promissory note was one which had been given in substitution for another. There were two promissory notes. In the one case the amount was \$50 and it was signed by one person. The second promissory note, upon which this claim rested, was for \$35. It was signed by two persons, the defendants.

Ah Shiu, on being called forward, identified the \$50 promissory note as being the original one signed by him on 21st June, 1910. He got the money for his own uses, and Kwong Chan was only guarantor.

The case was further adjourned until Monday.

## CHINESE A. D. C.

The Chinese A. D. C. is playing to crowded houses nightly at the Tsung Hing Theatre. The piece staged is of the farcical variety and the acting is good. Some fine scenery is to be seen and the amateurs are to be congratulated on their praiseworthy efforts. The proceeds will be devoted to charity. The performance is to be repeated this evening and the following two nights.

## COMMERCIAL.

31st December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie &amp; Co.

Altagas	51/2
Anglo-Java	7 1/2
Anglo-Malaya	7 1/2
Balgowles	510 7/5
Berlems	7 1/2
Caray United	17 1/2 prem.
Castlefields	110/
Changkat Serdangs	88 1/2
Cheras (part paid)	8 prem.
Do. (fully paid)	5 1/2
Damansaras	15 1/2
Eastern Internationals	13 1/2 prem.
Glenclyns	10 1/2
Highlands and Lowlands	10 1/2
Indragiris	5 1/2
Kamunings	5 1/2
Kuala Lumpur	10 1/2
Leaburgs	7 1/2
Linggis	7 1/2
London Asiatic	11 1/2
London Ventures	5 1/2
Merlimaus	5 1/2
Pajamas	11 1/2
Pegohs	5 1/2
Rubber Trusts	17 1/2 prem.
Sandycrofts	5 1/2
Sapongs	27 1/2
Seafields	14 1/2
Shelfords	7 1/2
Singapore & Johore	5 1/2
Sungel Chohs	9 1/2
Sungel Kapats	14 1/2
Tangkabs	30 1/2
Tongkops	11 1/2
United Serdangs	11 1/2
United Singapore	5 1/2
United Sumatras	5 1/2
United Langkats	8 1/2
Duffs	10 1/2
Tronohs	34 1/2
Para Rubber	6 1/2 per lb.
Plantation	6 1/2

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. state:—Business generally is very dull and fluctuations in rates small.

Rubbers.—The price of Para in London is quoted at 6 1/2, but the share market has followed to any appreciable extent. There have been a few buying orders from London but holders generally are adverse to parting at the prices offered.

Singapore market remains inactive but latest reports from that port would indicate that a small investment demand has set in.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been the medium of a small business at rates ranging round about \$80 but the market remains quiet owing to the uncertainty as to the future of Exchange. Nationals have buyers at \$80.

Marine Insurances.—There has been a steady demand for Cantons and transactions to some extent have been put through at \$180 and \$184 and more could be placed at the latter rate or rather higher. Unions are in demand at \$185 with possible buyers at a slightly higher rate. North Chinas have been in steady demand at the advanced rate of Tls. 120 during the week but little business has taken place. Yangtze remains nominal at \$190.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are unchanged at \$16 and there is a fair demand for Hongkong Fires at \$15 1/2.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are quoted nominal \$31 with no business passing, whilst China Mailers show some inquiry at \$18. Douglas Steamships have sellers at \$20 and Indos at \$13. Star Ferries are on offer at \$13 for the fully paid and \$12 1/2 for the partly paid. Shells are quiet at \$7.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quoted \$125 with little business to report and Luzons are on offer at \$12.

Mining.—Raub has suffered a further decline and can now be had at \$6. Buyers of Chinese Engineering and Mining Company shares at Tls. 16 are no longer in evidence, the rate remaining the same.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are required for at \$50 after business during the week at \$51, and Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 67 1/2. Kowloon Wharves are on offer at \$53 and Hongkong Wharves have advanced slightly to Tls. 97 1/2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are neglected at \$100, and Humphreys Estates have further weakened to \$54 sellers. Kowloon Lands are required for at \$13 but buyers could probably be found at a slightly higher rate. Shanghai Hotels are a little quoted at Tls. 101, and Hongkong Hotels (old shares) are on offer at \$37 and the new shares at \$70, with no transactions. West Points are quoted at \$32.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are in steady demand at \$44 without tempting sellers. In Northern Mills, Ewes at \$87 1/2, Lou Kung Mews at Tls. 48 1/2, and Soy Chies at Tls. 250, remain unaltered.

Miscellaneous.—China Boreas are offering at \$50, and Dairy Farms are neglected at \$74. Hongkong Electric have been dealt in during the week at \$20. China Providents are on offer at \$7, Cement at \$31, Ropes at \$18, without inducing buyers. Watsons are a neglected market at \$64, and China Lights are required for at 90 cents.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/10 on demand, and the T/T rate on Shanghai is 73 1/2.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London—Bank T.T.	110 1/2
Do. demand	110 3/4
Do. 4 months' sight	110 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	23 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	44 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	128 1/2
India—Bank T.T.	17 1/2
Do. demand	37 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	7 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	7 1/2
month's sight H/O	10 9/16
6 months' sight H/O	10 11/16
10 days' sight San Fco & New York	49 1/2
4 months' sight do.	49 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	10 13/16
4 months' sight France	2 3/4
6 months' sight do.	2 3/4
4 months' sight Germany	1 5/8
Bar Silver	25 1/2
Bank of England rate	4 1/2
Sovereign	\$10 4 1/2

## HEAVY STORM IN JAPAN SEA.

SEVERAL WRECKED.

On the morning of the 6th inst. an exceptionally violent storm raged in the Japan Sea, states a message from Tsungtao, and tremendous seas swept the coast. The pier at Tsungtao Mochi was entirely broken and several embankments were washed away. South of the River Koya, all the embankments were not only washed away but every ship which had taken refuge there was wrecked. Fortunately, the large steamers escaped.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,00,000 \$250,000 \$4,000 \$2,000 }	\$2,019 30	{ \$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/98=\$12.45 .....	5 %	890 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	7 1/2	60	{ \$4,000 \$2,000 }	\$30,551	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1909 .....		180 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,686 66 \$10,181 \$1,600,00 \$1,200,00 }	none	\$15 for 1909 .....	8 1/2 %	\$185 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	4 1/2	45	{ Tls. 368,644 Tls. 137,308 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 205, 19	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '07 making 15 % in all...	5 %	Tls. 120 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton .....	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,148 \$1,105,749 \$718,985 \$1,000,000 }	\$287,984	{ Final of \$20 per share, making 10 all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909 .....	2 %	8 1/2 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$294,405 \$199,264 }	\$7,757	{ \$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909 .....	4 1/2 %	\$195
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$550,343 \$61,108 }	\$4,816	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908.....	7 %	\$116 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 \$87,153 }	\$225,218	\$27 for 1908 .....	8 %	\$355 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manchuria Steamship Company, Limited...	10,000	\$25	\$15	{ \$1,743 \$130,000 \$100,189 }	Dr. \$3,77	\$ 1/2 for 1909 .....		88
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 }	none	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908 .....		\$191 sales
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$67,765 \$15,491 }	\$2,766	Dividend of \$14 for 30.6.10 .....	2 1/2 %	\$31 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	{ \$1,138,100 }	15,161	{ 3 1/2 % on Prof. & d. 12 per cent on y for 1908 .....		\$58 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000			{ \$1,138,100 }	15,161	Final div. of 2 1/2 per cent (coup. 14) making in all 4 1/2 per cent for '09 & a 1st div. of 15 per cent on acc. for '10 .....	5 %	82 1/2 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$71,850 }	\$1,159	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.1910	5 %	\$114
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$63,687 }	\$1,159	A bonus of 1 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.1910	5 %	\$114
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, any, Limited .....	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$81,620 }	Dr. \$1,000	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910 .....	6 %	\$125
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$1,000	\$3 for 1909 .....		\$122 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	{ \$1,159 \$1,138,100 }	\$1,435	{ Final div. of 10 % for the year 1908 making 15 % (coupon No. 15) .....	9 %	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company .....	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ \$1,000,000 }	none	First year .....		Pa. 15
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	4 1/2	18 1/2	{ \$4 }	none	\$1 per share 13th dividend .....	5 %	\$6 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd .....	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ \$1,000,000 }	none	Final of Gold \$0.55 for 1909 in all G. \$1.15...		3 1/2
Docks, Wharves & Godowns.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$25,275 }	\$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 30.6.1910 .....		\$6
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd..	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$13,993 \$10,000 }	\$10,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909 .....	4 1/2 %	\$55 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$12,000,000 }	\$1,177	\$ 1/2 for half year ended 30.6.1909 .....		\$504 sales
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	Tls. 2,16	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all year 20.4.1910 .....	8 %	Tls. 67 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited....	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	9,223	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910 .....	9 %	Tls. 97 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	Tls. 4,114	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.1910 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited .....	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$24	\$ 1/2 for 1909 .....	8 1/2 %	\$124 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$1,177	{ \$2 on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.1910 .....	6 %	\$70
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$1,177	Interim of \$ 1/2 for 1910 .....	7 %	\$100 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$1,177	45 cents for 1909 .....	6 1/2 %	16 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$1,177	\$2 1/2 for 1909 .....	8 %	\$113 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	Tls. 5,160	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910 .....	4 1/2 %	Tls. 115
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	none	Interim of \$1.80 for 1910 .....	8 1/2 %	\$39
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd..	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	40,000	Tls. 22 for year ending 30.6.1910 .....	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	none	50 cents for year ending 30.6.1910 .....		144 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd..	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	none	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910 .....	10 %	Tls. 51
Liao-hung-now Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	none	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.1910 .....	10 %	Tls. 50
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$1,177	Tls. 35 for 1910 .....	17 %	Tls. 150
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	none	15 % per share for 1909 .....		18 sellers
China Boreas Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	none	60 cents for 1909 .....	6 1/2 %	\$10 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$9,244	60 cents for year ended 30.6.1910 .....		90 cents buyers
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$1,177	80 cents for 1909 .....	10 %	77 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$1,177	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09 .....	7 1/2 %	\$124 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$4,400	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910 .....	10 %	\$11
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$570	14 per cent, viz. \$1.40 for 1909 .....	12 %	\$12 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$1,177	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per share for year ended 30.6.1910 .....	6 %	\$10
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$7,616	Interim of \$ 1/2 per share for 1910 .....	6 1/2 %	\$13 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$9,170	Interim of \$ 1/2 per share for 1910 .....	9 %	Tls. 70 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	Tls. 110,684	3rd interim dividend of Tls. 15 making 10 all Tls. 7 1/2 for 1910 .....	5 %	Tls. 1,000
Mattechnippl of Miln. Busch on Landbouwer platatie in Langkat, Limited .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	none	80 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on 51 paid shares for year ending 30.6.1910 .....	5 1/2 %	\$11 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$1,177	No dividend this year .....	1 %	Tls. 115
Peak Tramways Company (new) .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	none	First year .....		\$36 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited .....	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	none	None .....		\$800 Hongkong currency
Shanghai-Sumai Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	Tls. 3,450	None .....		\$25
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin .....	13,300	50	35	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	none	None .....		\$116 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	Dr. \$1,000	None .....	8 %	\$5
Team Laundry Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.03 .....	8 %	\$61
Union Waterboat Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$46,000	15 % per ordinary sh. for year ended 31.5.10 .....	5 %	\$114 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$1,177	85 cents for 1909 .....	5 %	\$11 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited .....	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$2,013	3 % for 1909 .....		\$61
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,177 }	\$762	None .....		\$24











## Intimation.

**Wm. Powell, Ltd.**

**Alexandra Buildings.**

**NOW SHOWING**

**AUTUMN GOODS...**

**LADIES'...**

**COSTUMES...**

**COATS...**

**EVENING CLOAKS...**

**CHILDREN'S**

**HATS,**

**COATS,**

**SHOES,**

**ETC., ETC., ETC.**

**W.M. POWELL,**

**LTD.**

**Alexandra Buildings.**

**27, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.**

**27, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.**

**27, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.**

**27, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.**

**27, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.**

## Auction.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from  
Messrs. LUTHERFIELD & SWIRE,  
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**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
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**THURSDAY,**  
the 8th December, 1910, at 11 A.M. at The  
China Navigation Coy's Godown,  
Wes. Point,  
A QUANTITY OF  
UNCLAIMED GOODS,  
Comprising:-  
IRON, PAPER, BEANS, BECHE DE  
MER, MEDICINES, SANDALWOOD,  
BEANURD, CEMENT, &c., &c.  
TERMS:-As us 1st.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, 1st December 1910. [741]

**Intimations.**  
Wonderful  
New  
Designs!  
Special for  
Christmas!

**JEWELLERY  
PRECIOUS  
STONES**  
&c., &c., &c.  
MOHIDEEN &  
CO.,  
38, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 14th November 1910. [13]

**FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.**  
LI KWONG LOONG & CO.  
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS  
from Shanghai, has re-opened their  
FURNITURE STORE  
at  
No. 19, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

**WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE**  
of every description can be made to  
order in any design required.  
Have been patronised by the Hongkong  
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other  
leading Establishments in the Colony, to  
whom reference can be made as to the  
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the  
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as  
follows:  
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI  
KWONG LOONG furnished the Amore to  
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-  
faction."  
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
15th May, 1897.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and  
CHARGES most moderate.  
AN INFECTION INVITED  
Wednesday 6th August 1907

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE  
THE COMING SEASON'S NOVELTIES  
FROM  
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS.

LARGE SELECTION OF  
XMAS CARDS  
Picture Puzzle Postcards,  
Painting Books, Birthday Books,  
Tuck's Annual, Working Animals, Mechan-  
ical Toys, Marionettes, Reckoning Animals, &c.  
ALSO FOR SALE  
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER  
SEEDS.  
GARDEN FERTILISERS,  
Books on Gardening, &c.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS,  
In Single Sets, Packets and Bags.  
[All Philatelic Goods,  
VIEW POSTCARDS.

MANILA CIGARS and  
CIGARETTES.  
&c., &c., &c.  
Inspection invited.  
GRACA & CO.,  
27, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 18th October, 1910. [13]

**FOUR MILLION MILES OF  
SPARROWS.**  
If we allow six inches, the measure of the  
common sparrow of our streets, to be the  
average length of the migratory bird, then this  
mighty host, if we could arrange its restless  
flying members in a quiet, orderly manner,  
like soldiers on parade, would make a line of  
4,000,000 miles long. This earth is much too  
small for such a line. We might arrange our  
birds in 316 lines, and each one would extend  
from the North Pole to the South Pole along  
the whole length of North



## Intimations.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

**WATSON'S**

**E**

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

**SCOTCH**

**WHISKY**

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

OR

**GENUINE AGE**

AND

**FINE MELLOW**

**FLAVOUR.**

Robert Porter & Co.'s

**BULL DOG**

BRAND

**GUINNESS' STOUT**

in PINTS and SPLITS.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910.

**SIDE-LIGHTS ON CHINA'S TRADE**  
IN 1909.

The latest of the series of Customs Reports for the year 1909 issued by Imperial authority contains much food for reflection, some of it not of the most palatable kind. This report comes nearer to Hongkong mercantile interests than did any of its predecessors, for it covers exclusively the southern coast ports for which Hongkong serves more or less as the entrepot or distributing centre. It is hardly necessary to enter into a study of the figures contained in these returns. It is sufficient to say that in the districts which come within their scope, the year 1909 was favourable in the aggregate. Main interest attaches to the comments and remarks made upon different branches of trade by the Customs Commissioners, each in his own district. For instance, the Commissioner at Foochow writes:—"It is easy to comprehend that our staple export, tea, grown as it is on old-fashioned principles and extravagantly and wastefully prepared, cannot compete in price with the scientifically grown and economically manufactured leaf of India and Ceylon." But he cannot understand the apathetic attitude of the people in face of their dwindling trade returns. In a district like theirs, he goes on to say, where Nature has been so exceptionally bountiful, one would have thought that some new product, some fresh industry, would come forward to take the place of the gradually diminishing tea trade. It appears strange that China tea, which at one time dominated the world's market should at last be ousted from its traditional stronghold; but there is no one to blame except the tea growers themselves. Time after time, it has been impressed upon them that they must change their methods if they desired to compete on level terms with the highly cultivated products of India and Ceylon. But all these warnings have been left unheeded; and it seems to be only a question of time when China tea will be grown only for China consumption and when none but the very finest blends will have a showing in the foreign markets. In tea-growing, as in all else, Chinese custom appears to be immutable as the laws of the Medea and Persians. As regards the silk industry, at any rate, one would naturally consider that China held an unassailable position. Yet even here we find there is a

fly in the ointment. For we are told by the Commissioner at Canton that, although China silk is maintaining its position in the world's markets, exporters state that "during the last three seasons complaints as to the quality of Cantons from manufacturers in Europe and America have rendered business increasingly difficult, and that, unless measures are taken to remedy the defects, the future of the staple export of Canton is seriously threatened." The Canton brioche trade, too, is not giving satisfaction to foreign buyers. Amoy, like Foochow, is losing its tea trade; and the camphor supply of the district is becoming exhausted without any plan being done to keep up the rate of production. The port of Kiangchow in Hainan has to record increasing difficulties in the way of trade, because no attempt is made to keep open the fairway that connects it with the steamer anchorage a few miles away. And these are but a few of the things in the report which may be taken as indicative of the lost opportunities in China's trade during the past year. There are more encouraging reports, however, from other places adjacent to this Colony and closely identified with our trade and shipping. From Kowloon it is reported that there has been a healthy expansion in all branches of trade, due probably to the activities of returned emigrants. "A large part of their savings is invested in Hongkong, but they are gradually employing their money in local industries, such as rice and oil mills, silk filatures, etc. They have also brought back a taste for foreign comforts and luxuries; money being plentiful, there is a growing tendency to indulge in foreign articles of apparel and household goods." In this district, too, as well as in the hinterland of Swatow, the fruit industry is gaining ground and appears to be firmly established. The agricultural hope of the Swatow prefecture, writes the Commissioner there, would appear to dwell at present in its fruit, and if the remarkable talent for organisation of the Chaochufu people can be diverted to the distribution of the crop by modern methods, the eastern part of Kwangtung province might become for North and Central China what the State of Florida has long been for the North Atlantic States of America. Referring to returning emigrants, the Amoy Commissioner relates that at Changchow the influence of these people who have profited by their experience abroad prompted the purchase of an up-to-date dredger out of flood relief funds, for the purpose of improving the fluvial approaches of the city and so minimising the dangers occasioned by floods. A resident of the same town, who had been abroad for thirty years, had imported plant canes in large quantities for distribution in the district and was to erect a modern sugar-mill plant for the manufacture of sugar by the most up-to-date methods. The Sunning-Yeungkong Railway owes its existence to a Chinese who spent forty-three years in America, and three-fourths of the capital of the line is held by Sunning men in California. The returned emigrant, it would appear, is destined to play a highly important part in the future history of China, and there is probably no more powerful agent than he to be found for educating his stay-at-home countrymen into the ways of progress and enlightenment.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE late Miss Florence Nightingale bequeathed her body for dissection.

MOTTO for Chinese Government in present crisis:—We are here to die and gone to borrow.

SEVEN companies supply London with gas and the prices vary from 4s to 6s 6d per 100 feet.

THE cars on view at the Motor Show at Olympia, in Kensington, are valued at nearly £1,000,000.

THE 11th Nova Scotia Hawley Harvey Crippen, when he was in prison under sentence of death for the murder of his wife.

FOURTEEN men were charged at the Magistrate's court this morning with gambling at No. 26, Queen's Road East. The men were fined £2 each or 7 days.

A LONDON telegram dated November 23 says:—"Rioting has been renewed in the South Wales conflict. Thirty of the police officers and 500 of the strikers have been injured in the street fights."

A CHINESE tailor was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning for assaulting another tailor at risk. He was fined £50 and was bound in the sum of £50 to keep the peace for six months.

"GIVE TO SEE YOU, MR." a man shouted as Mr. Lloyd George entered his motor-car under the granite archway of Dartmouth Prison. "You ought to be," the Chancellor replied, "considering I have just come out of jail."

Messrs. Gent and Co., of Leicester, a making the largest electrical clock in the world. It will be placed in the tower of an insurance company's building in Liverpool. The four dials are each 25 ft. in diameter, and the minute hands 14 ft. long.

TWO men and a woman were charged with keeping an opium den and thirty-seven for smoking. The defendants appeared before Mr. E. R. Hall at the Magistrate's court this morning and his Worship ordered the first defendant to pay a fine of \$50, the second \$20 and the third \$30. The remainder were fined \$4 each.

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

FAREWELL DINNER IN HONOUR OF "THE BUFFS"

H. E. the Governor and Lady Lugard gave a dinner party at Government House to-night in farewell to The Buffs. The guests included Colonel Bayard, Major and Mrs. Geddes, Major Cobbe, Major and Mrs. Eaton, Captain and Mrs. Worthington, Mr. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Collinson-McLay, Mr. Potter, Mr. Gould, Mr. Scarlett, Captain Greenway, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock and Miss Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Mads, Sir Henry Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Lawder, Captain and Mrs. Stewart and Miss Collis, Mr. Friel, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Lacey, Mr. H. P. White, Mrs. May and Mrs. Keswick.

On the arrival of Captain and Lady Marques yesterday, H. E. the Governor sent his Aide-de-Camp to wait on them to convey an expression of sympathy and to place the hospitality of Government House at their disposal. They decided, however, to stay at the Hongkong Hotel until their departure for Europe.

The editors of the *Nouvelles Vremes*, *Kunshoo* and *Zuanyang*, (*Chinese* and *Chinese*) are charged with high treason, in reproducing particulars of coastal fortifications derived from German sources.

It is officially stated in Peking that the reported contracts with American firms for the building of Chinese warships have not been arranged, and it is now considered improbable that the work will be given to the United States.

As a sequel to the theft of a pair of razors said to have belonged to the Duke of Wellington from Messrs. Pritchard and Company's Groom at Singapore the other day, it is reported by the *Lat Pau* that a European detective constable has been fined \$15 for failing to arrest the thief.

It is reported that twenty-five cases of the black plague have occurred in the Chinese quarter at Manila. Thanks to the precautionary steps taken by the Chinese officials no fresh case is reported, but Japanese Consular officials have removed 160 Japanese residents in the Chinese quarter into the Japanese Public Hall in the Russian section. The busy step taken by the Consul has given rise to some criticism.

CATCHER Billy Sullivan, of the Chicago Americans, repeated the feat of Catcher Charles Street, of the Washington Americans league team two years ago, in catching a baseball thrown from a window at the top of the Washington Monument, a perpendicular drop of 544 feet. The ball was tossed from the top of the monument by Pitcher Ed. Walsh of the Chicago team. It was only after 23 attempts that Sullivan caught the ball although he nearly succeeded several times. The speed of the ball was so terrific, however, that he was unable to hold it. It is estimated that the ball was travelling at the rate of 161 feet a second when caught.

Sir Frederick Lugard is credited in an English periodical with the story of a fiery old colonel's visit to a village barber. The officer popped into the shop, placed his sword beside a chair, and said, "Shave me, sir, and beware; if you cut me I will cut your head off." This threat was too much for the man in charge, and he called an assistant, telling him to shave the gentleman, and informing him of what to expect should the razor not act properly. The boy promptly got to business, and when the operation had been satisfactorily performed the colonel inquired, "Weren't you frightened at all?" The boy replied in the negative, and asked his reason, he responded, "Well, it's like this, sir. If I had cut you at all, I should have finished you off for safety."

It has been a matter of surprise and disappointment that Dr. Lim Boon Keng did not accompany Mr. E. Liu Yu Lin, Chinese Minister to London, as one of his secretaries as at first announced. That Dr. Lim Boon Keng's plans have been altered is now explained by the statement that he has been appointed Medical Director of the Imperial Chinese Commission to the International Hygiene Exhibition, at Dresden. He is also appointed Inspector-General of Government Hospitals, and Medical Adviser to the Ministry of Interior, of the Chinese Empire. Dr. Lim Boon Keng is to be heartily congratulated on his holding the highest position at home as the chief medical authority in China. —*Strait Times*.

THE Treves Criminal Court, which is trying a peculiar murder case, has asked the Royal Institute of Judicial Medicine in Berlin to experiment on corpses with the object of investigating the effect of bullet wounds on the brain. This genuine request can only be carried out with the permission of the police on unclaimed corpses in the Morgue, such as are sometimes given to hospitals. Only such corpses as are already mutilated beyond recognition are allowed to be used. However, the Ministers of the Interior and Justice will probably give their consent in the case. In this connection it is interesting to recall the old calumny against the Prussian army according to which the artillery ranges at Jureb, where the new guns are tried, always employ corpses.

A news agency informs a home paper, that it has news from the best sources that during the visit of Prince Tai-Tao to Berlin the Emperor Wilhelm II. counselled China to develop its army as soon as possible, it being absolutely necessary for the maintenance of universal peace. As long as China has no viable army, the Powers will covet China. The Prince remarking that Chinese finances were not in a condition to provide the necessary expenses, the Emperor said that Germany would be happy to aid China, and that the German manufacturers would furnish arms, ammunition, and men-of-war, giving China a credit of three years on condition of paying interest. Prince Tai-Tao sincerely thanked the Emperor, and declared he would transmit the proposition to the Regent.

## The Macao Unrest.

PROTECTION OF ITALIAN SUBJECTS

FARCICAL INCIDENT AT GOVERNOR MARQUES' DEPARTURE.

[From Our Special Correspondent]

Macao, 3rd September. A rather farcical incident occurred yesterday at the Hongkong and Macao Steamer wharf on the departure of the ex-Governor of Macao. After His Excellency had passed the guard of honour drawn up outside the wharf and had mounted the gangway and gained the deck of the steamer, a man dressed in the uniform of the local Fire Brigade, of which he is a fireman, stepped forward from among the crowd and said that he was desirous to address the Governor. The man's name is Soora. He appeared considerably excited and said that he spoke with all his strength of the Portuguese language (correctly Portuguese). In his opinion, he said he had been 19 years in the Portuguese Armada (Navy) and that last year he applied for home leave but it was not granted. He then put his hand into his coat pocket in the act of drawing something or other from it. Those on board thought he was going to pull out a deadly weapon but it turned out to be nothing more deadly than a little strip of red and green. Waving the flag with both hands, he said that like a true Republican, he must draw out the flag of the Republic. He then called for "Vivas" for the Republic. He repeated three times Viva Republicas do Foz, Viva Republicas de Lisboa, Viva Heroes Republica Portuguesa. The European passengers, among whom was a British Naval Officer, appeared to be much indignant at this demonstration of apparently a frenzied lunatic. Just as he had concluded his remarks to address Admiral Ador do Conselho Mr. J. A. Mariano Garais ordered him off the wharf.

BRITISH GUNBOATS READY. I hear that the British gunboats *Sandpiper* and *Robin* are here to look after the interests of the Italian subjects besides the British subjects resident in Macao. This protection is being extended, so I am told, on the representation of Chev. Z. Volpicali, Consul-General for Italy in Hongkong, to the Governor of the British Colony. Rumour has it also that five of His Majesty's torpedo-boat destroyers are held in readiness outside the limits of the harbour to proceed to Macao upon the first call of emergency. A British Naval Officer visited Macao on Thursday and left on the following morning. It is believed he will submit his report to the Naval Official on the situation obtaining here.

DEPARTURE OF ITALIAN CRUISER. The Italian cruiser *Catania* has received telegraphic instructions to proceed with all dispatch to Macao in order to protect the Italian subjects there. The *Catania* is on her way down from Smyrna.

THE GUNBOAT "PATRIA." The Portuguese gunboat *Patria* was moved out of the anchorage at Macao to the roadstead. The precautionary measure of the shifting of the anchorage was carried out by Captain Cunha Lima of the gunboat *Dona Amelia*, who came over to Macao on this special commission. There is a rumour that the Commander and Officers of the *Patria* hesitate to return to their ship in the present temper of the lower deck Officers and crew.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY. I hear that the Italian Sisters of Charity are leaving for Hongkong to-day the greater part of them at any rate. If the community cannot abandon their charges all at once.

CHINESE SQUADRON DISPATCHED. The Admiralty in Peking has given instructions to Commander-in-Chief Ching Kiang Kwong to proceed to Macao with his Northern Squadron for the protection of Chinese interests there.

ARRIVAL OF SISTERS OF CHARITY.

By this steamer from Macao which reached put at noon to-day, there arrived 17 Italian Portuguese and Filipino Sisters of Charity. They had under their tender care some 50 Chinese children—diminutive, little mites who had to be helped down the gangway. After the steamer drew alongside the wharf, a touching scene was presented. Some of the children were blind, others were maimed and others still exhibited visible signs of some infirmity which had been cured while they were under the care of the Sisters; but all without exception were looked after with tender solicitude such as good nuns alone can bestow upon the helpless little ones. A very old lady, considerably over 80 to all appearance, had to be helped down the gangway to the steamer. Mr. J. Stoddard Kennedy, the General Manager of the Electric Traction Company, very kindly placed two cars at the disposal of the convent for the transportation of the Sisters and their baggage. The Mother Superior of the Hongkong Convent with two assistants personally assisted the little children in their disembarking. Three sisters left at Macao, six Sisters and some 70 aged and infirm poor, who, as advanced age precludes their travelling to Hongkong, but they are being carefully looked after by the Sisters in charge at Macao.

ACCORDING to the *Pull Mail Gazette*, the Chinese Squadron is to be reorganised and strengthened. Until the Anglo-Japanese convention was arranged our China Fleet was much more powerful than now, ranking next to the Mediterranean Fleet in importance. Of late years it has not counted for such in the sum of our naval strength. Even when reorganised it will be less formidable than in the past. But the two or three big armoured cruisers and the half-dozen "City" cruisers that are to be sent there will more than uphold the honour of the British Navy in Far Eastern waters than does the squadron at present there. This remark, of course, applies solely to the ships, and is not intended as implying any criticism upon the officers and men who man them. Jack is the same good fellow in whatever class of ship he is serving.

## FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE PEAK TRAM.

ENGINE GRINDER IS CAUGHT BY MACHINE AND HURLED INTO A PIT.

One of the upper Peak Tram Stations was the scene of a shocking accident yesterday, when a Chinese engine grinder employed by the company met an untimely death. It appears that while the deceased man was tinkering out the oil syphons in the engines, he missed his footing and was carried over with the fly-wheel into the pit, the engine having been already started. On this unfortunate man's plight becoming known, the engines were at once stopped and the victim was taken out. Dr. Steadman was immediately sent for, and on arrival pronounced that life was already extinct. The Police were summoned and the body was removed to the mortuary.

Deceased was in the employ of the Peak Tramway Company for over four years as an engine grinder and his death is believed to have been due to carelessness.

## THE THAYER CASE.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

At the Magistrate's court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which A. Thayer, an American, was charged with having obtained a sum of \$368 by falsely pretending that he had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Mr. Gardiner—I am defending and I understand that the Police are withdrawing the charges.

Sgt. Willis—The complainants are withdrawing their charges, and the C. S. P. has no objection.

His Worship (To defendant)—You are discharged.

Defendant—Thank you.

## A SHANGHAI GRIFFIN.

We have to acknowledge receipt from Messrs. Sayce and Co., of a copy of Mr. Jay Denby's recently published volume, "Letters of a Shanghai Griffin to his Father and Other Exaggerations." The spirit of the book may best be summed up in Mr. Denby's dedication, which is made "with all due respect and esteem, to such local talpans as are quite sure they are worthy of the honour." Most of our readers no doubt have already made acquaintance with the writings of Mr. Denby's facile and facetious pen. To his some measure they should know just the kind of thing to expect. In the "Letters of a Griffin" series, the author bills off succinctly the failings and foibles of Shanghai life in particular and of European communities in the Far East in general.

These "Letters" are somewhat reminiscent of those of our own "Veronica," whose caustic wit was wont to scintillate to the discomfort of Hongkongers. Mr. Denby is an outspoken, a fearless writer, and he does not hesitate to touch the raw spot of social shortcomings and to adjudicate when occasion demands. He is at times amusing, yet one is always subconsciously aware of the fact that underneath the playful veneer, there is a fierce claw that can accrete to the drawing of blood.

To our mind, however, the chief charm of the book is to be found in the numerous short sketches and stories that take up more than half of its 312 pp. For laughter-provoking purposes, nothing could be better than "Buying a Pony," unless it were "Squaring up with the Law," or "A Fool's Philosophy." Some of the yarns are tinged with just that shade of the *ring* which appeals to many palates in the same way as Worcester sauce stimulates the physical appetite. The book can be obtained locally, price \$1 each.

## FIRE WALKING.

UNIQUE HINDU CEREMONY.

Hundreds of Hindus from Southern India assembled at their temple "Muttamankovil" last night to witness the annual fire walking ceremony known as "Thimbi." Many Europeans, including a good many ladies, watched the fire walking from a specially constructed and brightly decorated pavilion.

A large wood fire had been prepared in the ground on the left of the temple and when nothing but glowing embers remained, they were spread out with rakes. Beyond the fire was a shallow pond of water and at the edge was the figure of a goddess. When all was in readiness, an unfortunate young goat was beheaded and then quite a score of devotees—most of whom were in a state of frenzy—struggled forward and ran through the fire and water and danced wildly in front of the idol. Some of the enthusiasts were mere boys. Several young women took part and it was noticed that they were much calmer than the men.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

We have received the following communication, issued by order of the Inspector-General of Customs, from Mr. W. F. T. Tyler, Coast Inspector of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai:—Notice is hereby given that a submarine bell has been placed in 15 fathoms of water at low water of spring tides, with North Saddle Lighthouse bearing S. 6° E. (magnetic), distant 8 cables. The characteristic of the bell is double strokes at intervals of 4 seconds. The bell will be sounded in thick weather. Should a vessel at night wish to test the bell, a diamond shape or a white flag with a yellow or blue bell in the centre should be hoisted at the masthead.

On the exhibition of one of these signals the submarine bell will be put in operation as soon as possible, i.e., in about 15 minutes.

The responding fog-gun signal at North Saddle Lighthouse remains unchanged.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESIDENT INCURS DISPLEASURE.

Canton, 2nd December. The Canton Chamber of Commerce will meet to-day for the purpose of electing a new President in place of the present President, An Tsun-shun, who was one of the thirty-five members of the Canton Deliberative Assembly who voted in favour of the continuance of the Canton-Gambling Monopoly and in consequence of which he has been forced to resign his present post.

A RAILWAY EXPERT. H. E. Jiam Tien-yow, M.C.E., the Director of the Peking-Kalgan Railway and recently elected Engineer-in-Chief of the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has returned to the Capital after a further survey of the route of the proposed Hankow-Szechuan Railway. It is expected that he will shortly come South to take charge of the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway.

MORE RAILWAYS. It has been proposed by the Chinese Government to build a branch line from the Szechuan Station (the first station from Woonghai) of the Canton-Hankow Railway connecting the Canton-Kowloon railway at Cheung Lung How, passing through the northern and the eastern suburbs of the city. This proposed line is about some three or four miles in length and a survey of the route has already been made by the engineers of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. It has also been decided to build a station midway between the two main termini for the convenience of City passengers. As the connecting line passes through paddy fields and other cultivated grounds and as the newly appointed Engineer-in-Chief, H. E. Jiam Tien-yow, has not yet arrived, it is understood that the construction work will be begun after the Engineer-in-Chief Jiam shall have arrived in Canton. It is not likely that the work will be commenced under Engineer-in-Chief Kwong.

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY. The Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway has advertised that the line will be open to traffic on the 5th day of the 11th moon (the 6th instant). The line at present extends from Tai-shan (the terminus of the Chinese section) to Sien chun, with seven intermediate stations, for a distance of some twenty miles. Two trains will run each way daily, Sundays included. The rate charged on this line is slightly in excess of that on the Canton-Hankow line.

THE REV. LT. AT MACAO. The Canton Society for the discussion of the Macao Delimitation question has telegraphed to the Central Government requesting it to send troops and gunboats to the vicinity of Macao for the protection of Chinese subjects residing in the neighbourhood on account of the recent trouble at the Portuguese settlement.

THE NEW VICEROY. The Viceroy-Designate of the Two Kwang, H. F. Chang Ming-chi, has telegraphed to Kwangsi to transfer several of his former competent officials for service in Canton.

POWERS OF VICEROYS. H. E. Chang Ming-chi, H. E. the Viceroy of Yunnan, together with several other Viceroys have telegraphically memorialised the Throne that according to the new official changes Viceroys should only be responsible for the administration of affairs within their own province and should not interfere with the Central Government and that all diplomatic questions, military and naval affairs, and legal questions should come directly under the control of the Central Government.

THE REORGANISATION OF THE ARMY. At the beginning of this year, H. E. Viceroy Yunnan, at the time of the revolt of the newly organised troops, created four regiments of the old system and, together with the old regiments created an annual expenditure of \$1,100,000. The Acting Viceroy, H. E. Tang, has now received instructions from the Ministry of War, to abolish these old regiments and to use the funds for the organisation of new troops. The old regiments are to be absorbed in the new army or abolished according to their usefulness or otherwise. The Viceroy has instructed the Military Department to look into the matter.

THE GAMBLING MONOPOLY. Cantonese residing in Nanking have telegraphed to Canton disapproving of the thirty-five men sent to the Canton Deliberative Assembly who voted in favour of the continuance of the Canton gambling monopoly, requesting that the members in question should be expelled at once.

SHIPPING MATTERS. The Shiu Wu Chih (Customs Department) at Peking has revised the regulations regarding the inspection of steam-launches in Canton. Launches and their tonnage and measurements taken. Launches under 150 tons are exempted from a mark upon registration fee while for those above the fixed tonnage the charge is 5 mace per ton. Permits are to be renewed every four months. Chinese-owned vessels are to be examined by the Chi-ee Steam-Launch-Inspection Bureau, which issue inspection certificates for the information of the Customs. Foreign vessels are inspected by the Customs. It has been decided by the Maritime Customs to remove the export examination sheds from this side of the river to Honam. The local merchants have found this to be very inconvenient and they have petitioned the Commissioner for the relocation of the sheds on this side. The representatives of the customs agents called on the Commissioner yesterday to present their petition. It has been notified that the sheds will be removed on the 5th instant.

CANTON POLICE. Three classes of students of the Canton Police School will complete their course by the end of this year. The school has issued a notification inviting students who desire to enter this school to present themselves for examination.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE. The marriage of the second son of H. E. Pa Tung-yow, Director of the Canton Law College, to the daughter of H. E. Admiral Li Chun has been announced. The ceremony will take place on the 4th instant at the Kwongtung Commander-in-Chief's yamen at Tiao Ma Lane, inside the city.

GUNBOATS DISPATCHED TO MACAO WATERS. Owing to the recent trouble in Macao, H. E. the Acting Viceroy has ordered Admiral Li Chun to proceed with a number of gunboats to Chusan in case of emergency. It is reported that since the gunboat arrived, there has been no trouble in the vicinity.



## NOTES BY THE WAY.

## THE NEWCAST FAD.

Revolutions won't seem to be getting almost fashionable these days. No sooner has Lisbon settled down to the new order of things than the neighbouring Colony of Macao is turned into a veritable hotbed of rank anarchy. The sight of a handful of soldiery laying siege to Government House and dictating terms to the distinguished occupant on pain of instant dismissal verges on the side of the baroque and is nothing short of a howling travesty of lawfully constituted authority. The situation thus created is a truly Glorious one. In this connection, it is somewhat interesting to note a remarkable coincidence which has come to light. An extraordinary Cornish journal has lately been entertaining its readers with inspired effusions entitled "Wave of Revolt in Many Lands" and has included the peaceful Colony of Hongkong in the awful category. It is possible that the little incident may have escaped the notice of those who hoped to be on the spot, but doubtless the writer being perhaps possessed of a prophetic instinct, was transported by some supernatural agency into the realms of this remarkable discovery. Being as likely as not gilded, as I have said before, with talents in the direction of prophecy, the writer foretold the event which has staggered present residents of this Colony and Macao and having in view the fact of the close proximity of the two ports, it only required a fairly fertile imagination such as the writer in question would seem to possess to invest Hongkong with the somewhat doubtful distinction of enumerating it among places which are said to have assisted reactionary ideas. One has indeed to go abroad to learn of events taking place at home.

## A HEROIC DUCHESS.

It is interesting now to recall the heroism of King Manuel's great-grandmother, the Duchess of Orleans, grandmother of Queen Marie Antoinette, in the revolution of 1793. Sir Edward Blyden, who was then in Paris, writes:—  
 "Meanwhile the Duchesse d'Orléans, exiled at the Tuilleries with her two children, the Comte de Paris, father of Queen Marie Antoinette, and the Duc de Chartres. On February 25, hearing that the Duchesse was going to the Chamber of Deputies, with her children, to press the claims of Louis Philippe's grandson, and to ask for herself that she might be appointed Regent, I went there with M. Lvy. When we got into the Chamber the tumult was indescribable. The Duchesse d'Orléans confronted the Assembly from a prominent position, and surveyed the scene with the greatest courage.  
 Lady Normansby, wrote from Paris to Viscountess Canning: "Only think of the brute who shot at the Duchesse of Orleans three times in the Chamber of Deputies, and three times the market missed fire."

## ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

The 90 B.L. given by Lord Alton of Liverpool as the functions which have preceded it. It did good to one's heart to see a man talking to get the best out of his life. They possibly could find a philosopher might have found food for reflection and also derived happiness from the happiness of others. The only pity is, Hongkong does not have a hall or accommodation sufficiently ample to hold comfortably the legion of terpichoreans who are occasionally fill the City Hall besides the St. Andrew's Hall. In the case of the "first set" when it was attempted to provide a good deal of the Colony's first arch-trustworthy of the *prima prima* in Orleans, when they could get a hall with civic pride every argument was exhausted to bring the scheme to a head and nothing of reasoning was left untried but as far as this almost indispensable social need is concerned the charmed circle known as the Trustees of the City Hall have tied down to a policy of *in our faith* with stoical and fierce to the needs of the hour. Not only this but the Theatre Royal's is not above reproach and from present appearances, this is a case of this will very likely continue until the Millennium is ushered in. I am afraid I have been digressing from the subject, I think I was remarking about St. Andrew's Hall. I wish every success to future functions on the 30th of November.

## "ENGLISH" OF A KIND.

The *Pikang Gazette* reproduces the following curious specimen of locally-written English:—  
 "My dear—  
 I regret extremely that I cannot fulfil my promises to you on account of which you are already aware of. I personally told me yesterday that it is willing to let me but I must wait until I received a money which he is expecting daily. This I know for a fact.  
 I am sorry to pay you \$1000 a month—some extra as I have received the above. I am so sorry for your kindness for what you have done, and as you know that I have no other alternative but to depend on your arrival in the extension of time. Don't in the least think that I am abusing your good nature, never,  
 Your ever,  
 X Y Z."

There seems to be no end to the ingenuity of the authors of these curious specimens of the King's English, which bear the hall-mark of a peculiar variety of humour all their own.

## THE QUEEN PROBLEM SOLVED.

I have received a quizzical invitation requesting the honour of my company at a quizzical dinner invitation to-morrow morning. Now the reason why I am at this fact is because I wish to know those facts which are inclined to make light of this matter to refrain from giving it the exposition of their a little quizzical. This question of quizzical the quizzical from being one to afford amusement to, on the contrary, a most forcible sign of the wave of modern progress that is sweeping over the length and breadth of China and a people who have at last decided that the quizzical, which has been cherished as a tradition in the course of centuries, is useless and cumbersome, can be capable of greater and more far-reaching reforms. Gurgling orators have repeated ad infinitum about the "Yellow Peril." The only peril that can be feared from the Chinese nation is a rightful desire to appear within the line of progress and loss of face. If not all of the foreign trade with consequent loss of prestige, China is eventually a people and it is far from likely that she will take up a brilliant attitude. This is the position as I see it, and I hope, as every man gifted with ordinary intelligence and some power of perception sees it.

## CASUAL CRUISE.

## NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[Specialty Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

A 1,000,000,000 DSDT.

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have both reported upon the proposal of Their Excellencies Hsi-lung and Ju-cheng, that a foreign loan of twenty million taels should be raised for the purpose of railway construction. The gist of the report is said to be as follows:—Some countries have been ruined while others have become powerful on account of raising foreign loans. The national debt of China up to this year has reached the vast amount of 10,000,000,000 taels, but the country is obliged to raise loans for the construction of railways. So, if good use is made of the money, borrowed great benefits will accrue, but the utmost care should be taken in the matter. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that although it is advantageous to raise loans for the construction of railways yet, if the agreement is not carefully and properly drawn up, serious diplomatic issues might arise. The Ministry will work in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance when it has decided upon a satisfactory course of procedure.

## THE RAILWAY LOAN.

The members of the Board of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have had a discussion, as a result of which it has been resolved that as soon as the loan agreements are signed the control of the railways throughout the Empire will be returned by the Government.

## SALT TAX.

Owing to the frequent malpractice in connection with the administration of salt affairs, Du a T'ai-tse has determined to levy the tax on salt as soon as it is taken out of the beds. It has been calculated that a sum of about twenty million taels a year will be added to the annual revenue of the Empire if the administration is carried out in this way.

## HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Preparations are being made for China's participation in the Hague Conference next year. Full and detailed particulars, supported by elaborate statistics, are being compiled in order to show what progress China is making in the suppression of the opium habit and in the extermination of the poppy. These arrangements are being made under the personal supervision of Prince Kuang, who has never relaxed his efforts in the campaign which has been committed to his charge, and in order to show how highly important China considers this matter to be, he has decided to attend the Conference in person.

## OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The Budget Committee of the National Assembly have decided upon the following scale of official salaries:—

	Taels p. m.	p. annum
Grand Councilor	44,000	
Minister of a Ministry	10,000	
Vice-minister of a Ministry	8,000	
Councillor of a Ministry	4,000	
Secretary of a Ministry	3,600	
Vice of an important province	24,000	
Vice of a minor Province	20,000	
Governor of an important province	18,000	
Governor of a minor Province	14,000	
Provincial Treasurer of an important Province	12,000	
Province	8,000	
Educational Commissioner	6,000	
Judicial Commissioner	6,000	
S. K. Commissioner	6,000	
Taohsi of an important Circuit	5,000	
Taohsi of a minor Circuit	4,000	
Prefect of an important prefecture	4,000	
Prefect of a minor prefecture	3,600	

The salaries of District Magistrates remain the same as before.

The Government of Japan has decided to reconstruct the railway from Tokyo to Shimoda, converting it to the wide gauge, the work to begin next year.

As a result of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, 40,000 worth of Japanese goods have been sold in England. The Japanese Commissioner states that Japan, he easily purchased a large quantity of machinery from a great western nation, but the exhibition had proved to his satisfaction that English goods were superior to those produced by the nation referred to.

We are pleased to state that a planting ceremony will take place at the Catholic Union to-morrow morning, when Mr. J. M. Alves will be made the recipient of a diploma of his appointment to the bishopric of San Sylvester. The presentation will be made by His Lordship Bishop D. Pereira, the honour having been conferred upon Mr. Alves by His Holiness the Pope.

M. ZIVCOWITZ, the Russian financier who is now in London in connection with the proposed railway across Persia from the Caucasus to Baluchistan, says he considers a capital of £2,000,000 will suffice for the construction of the line. The Russian share is ready. The scheme is being actively regarded in British official quarters. It now remains to ascertain the views of the financial groups in Great Britain.

Five million dollars a year is the latest railway construction record in England. Even at that figure there are difficulties, for the scheme is to run the existing Central London Tube Railway through from the Bank of England to Liverpool Street, under the most expensive section of the business quarter of the metropolis. The extension is only a quarter of a mile, but the cost is \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000 more than the same length of line in the construction of the present line. Some of the wealthiest men in London, among them J. Pierpont Morgan, have their offices on Broad Street, under which this extension will run.

## YUAN SHIH-KAI.

The difficult question of appointing a president of the National Assembly is not yet quite settled, but in the attempt to settle it the significant fact has been made clear that there are highly placed statesmen in Peking who regard the absence of Yuan Shih-kai from the official circles of the capital as a serious loss. Prince Ching having declined to accept the post of president of the Assembly Duke Tei has been nominated, and though he agrees to accept the position he has clearly pointed out that his responsibilities will be by no means lightened, and that he will need to be supported by the full strength of Peking officialdom. The difficult issues that are likely to arise in connection with foreign affairs especially call for the guidance which only a strong man versed in diplomatic ways can give, and of such the most capable is undoubtedly Yuan Shih-kai. Some of the messages from Peking state that Duke Tei has definitely stated that unless Yuan Shih-kai is appointed to the post of Secretary for Foreign Affairs he will not take up the office of President; but whilst it is hardly likely that His Highness has gone so far as that it is extremely probable that he has made emphatic declarations with regard to the absence of Yuan from public life. The extreme danger that threatens in Manchuria makes it necessary that a man strong in diplomacy should be placed in very high office in Peking, and there can be no question that the role of a leader of foreign nations in China's domestic and diplomatic actions would be greatly restored if H.E. Yuan were re-instated in some office in which he would have opportunity to exercise his special gifts.—*National Review*.

## MACHINE IMPORTS INTO KOREA.

## BRITISH CONSULAR REPORT.

The following information is from the report by H. M. Consul-General at Koba (Mr. R. de B. Lysard) on the trade of this district in 1909, which was recently issued:—The imports into Koba under the heading of machinery decreased by 46 per cent, or over £570,000 (i.e., from £1,465,004 in 1908 to £795,882 in 1909). In the imports of electrical machinery the proportion of British to German and American goods has increased greatly. British electrical machinery is much esteemed by the Japanese, but the manufacturer has always the same difficulty to contend with in Japan, viz., that cheapness is

likely to outweigh considerations of quality. In machinery of other kinds there has been a great diminution of imports, due principally to the general depression in business throughout the country.

Many new electric light and tramway companies were started during 1909, to which cause the increase in the imports of electrical machinery is to be attributed, but the boom came to an end with the close of the year. Apparatus and machinery for gasworks have been imported from the United Kingdom to a very large extent, but it is not likely that this extensive importation will be maintained for

## MORE THAN A FEW YEARS.

a great deal of the plant required for such undertakings is now manufactured locally. Cheap machine tools are now being turned out in ever increasing quantities by Japanese engineers which presumably satisfy requirements, although the foreign importer is of the opinion that they are unsatisfactory. Experience will show which can command the market. Imports of bicycles in the completely manufactured state have suffered a check, only well-known makes being imported to any extent, whilst the demand for cheap goods has encouraged the importation of the cheapest British parts for putting together locally, to the exclusion of the finished article.

## THE BOOM.

The electric light companies increased the demand for British electrical wires and cables, which are much preferred to those made in other countries, but once more the preference for cheapness before quality prevents larger sales. There are now many small cable manufacturing concerns working in Japan, only one of these concerns, however, competes in quality with the imported goods, and this one is equipped with British machinery and has the service of a British cable expert.

## THE PLAGUE IN NORTH MANCHURIA.

Further advices from North Manchuria give the following totals of cases of the plague up to the 13th ult., Sunday:—

		Chinese	Russian		
		cases	deaths	cases	deaths
Manchouli	.....	4	129	4	3
Dalai Nor	.....	22	16	—	—
Chalantun	.....	1	—	—	—
Hailar	.....	1	1	—	—
Pohsui	.....	4	2	—	—
Tue chabe	.....	4	4	—	—
Harbin	.....	1	1	—	—

At Manchouli, on the 13th ult., there were 17 Chinese and 1 Russian cases with 12 Chinese fatalities, besides 7 fresh Chinese cases. 1,464 people were under medical surveillance.

## AT DALAI NOR.

Dalai Nor had 1,000 people under detention for medical surveillance, Harbin 213 people and Tsin-tai 1.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION AT HARBIN.

The Russian Railway management has opened at Harbin Station the medical inspection of the passengers and train crews of the trains arriving from the west, except the express trains.

## FURTHER PRECAUTIONS.

The management, wide awake to the danger of the plague, have and such like as a quicker medium for the transmission of the plague germs than the ordinary rat has decided to suspend until further notice the transportation of these animals, their carcasses, skin and meat and oil manufactured therefrom.—*Manchuria Daily News*.

## COMMERCIAL.

31 December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allogas	5/
Anglo-Java	7/
Anglo-Malaya	7/
Balgowles	7/
Bertams	7/
Carey Uniteds	7/
Castelfields	7/
Changkat Serdangs	7/
Cheras (part paid)	7/
Do. (fully paid)	7/
Damansaras	7/
Eastern Internationals	7/
Glencays	7/
Highlands and Lowlands	7/
Indragiri	7/
Kamunings	7/
Kuala Lumpurs	7/
Ledburys	7/
Lloggs	7/
London Asiatics	7/
London Ventures	7/
Marlins	7/
Pajamas	7/
Pegohs	7/
Rubber Trusts	7/
Sandycrofts	7/
Sapongs	7/
Seafields	7/
Shelfords	7/
Singapore & Johore	7/
Sungel Obons	7/
Sungel Kapas	7/
Tangkahs	7/
Toorangis	7/
United Serdangs	7/
United Singapore	7/
United Sumatras	7/
United Langkats	7/
Duffs	7/
Trombols	7/
Para Rubber	7/
Plantation	7/

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. state:—Business generally is very dull and fluctuations in rates small.

Rubbers.—The price of Para in London is quoted 6 1/2 and Plantation has advanced to 6 1/4, but the share market has not followed to any appreciable extent. There have been a few buying orders from London but holders generally are adverse to parting at the prices offered.

Singapore market remains inactive but latest reports from that port would indicate that a small investment demand has set in.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been the medium of a small business at rates ranging round about 5 1/2 but the market remains quiet owing to the uncertainty as to the future of Exchange. Nationals have buyers at 5 1/2.

Marine Insurances.—There has been a steady demand for Citicongs and transactions to some extent have been put through at 5 1/2 and 5 1/4 and more could be placed at the latter rate, or rather higher. Unions are in demand at 5 1/2 with possible buyers at a slightly higher rate. North Chinese have been in steady demand at the advanced rate of 7 1/2 during the week but little business has taken place. Yangtzes remain nominal at 5 1/2.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are unchanged at 5 1/2 and there is a fair demand for Hongkong Fires at 5 1/2.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are quoted nominal 5 1/2 with no business passing, whilst China Mailers show some inquiry at 18. Douglas Steamships have sellers at 20 and Indos at 15. Star Ferries are on offer at 15 for the fully paid and 15 1/2 for the partly paid. Shells are quiet at 8 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quoted 5 1/2 with little business to report and Luxors are on offer at 5 1/2.

Mining.—Rubbs have suffered a further decline and can now be had at 5 1/2. Buyers of Chinese Engineering and Mining Company shares at 15 are no longer in evidence, the rate remaining the same.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are required for at 5 1/2 after business during the week at 5 1/2, and Shanghai Docks have declined to 15. Kowloon Wharves are on offer at 5 1/2 and Hongkong Wharves have advanced slightly to 15. 9 1/2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are neglected at 8 1/2, and Hampneys Estates have further weakened to 5 1/2 sellers. Kowloon Lands are required for at 5 1/2 but buyers could probably be found at a slightly higher rate. Shanghai Lands are still quoted 15. 10 1/2 and Hongkong Hotels (old shares) are on offer at 5 1/2 and the new shares at 5 1/2, with no transactions. West Points are quoted at 5 1/2.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are in steady demand at 4 1/2 without tempting sellers. In Northern Mills, Ewes at 5 1/2, Laon Kuang Mills at 15. 4 1/2, and Soy Chies at 15. 250, remain unaltered.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are offering at 5 1/2, and Dairy Farms are neglected at 5 1/2. Hongkong Electrics have been dealt in during the week at 5 1/2. China Ironworks are on offer at 5 1/2, Cements at 5 1/2, Ropes at 5 1/2, without inducing buyers. Watsons are a neglected market at 5 1/2, and Chin Lights are required for at 40 cents.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1/10 on demand, and the T/T rate on Shanghai is 7 1/2.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:—  
 Manila, December 3, 8.30 a.m.  
 Cyclone or Typhoon crossing Mindanao moving W.

## Today's Advertisement.

## FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

## THE Steamship

"GREGORY APOAR." Capt. S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers. Fare for round trip \$120. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 3rd December, 1910. [743]

## CHINA'S MINERAL RICHES.

Mr. Jacob Furth, President of the Puget Sound National Bank, and one of the leading financiers on the Pacific Coast, who arrived in Tokyo recently for a lengthy visit to China, says he was very much impressed with the richness of the mines in China both in ore and coal. He thinks the China ore which is imported by the Western Steel Corporation is of the best quality and of proportionately richness equal to the best in the United States. He fully believes in the great future of a substantial iron industry on the Pacific of which the plant at Ironville is but a small beginning. The possibilities of development in iron ore he considers immense and believes its success is assured.

Finally Mr. Furth thinks there are great possibilities in the Chinese Empire as very few of its tremendous resources are developed, and he considers Americans have a preferential opportunity as the Chinese are very favourable to them at the present time.

## Events Coming.

Saturday, 3rd December. Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m. Bijou Theatre, 9 p.m.

Tuesday, 6th December. Dinner at St. Andrew's Hall in aid of Asile de la Sainte Enfance.

Wednesday 7th December. Geo. P. Lammen's Property sale at noon.

Tuesday, 20th December. "At Home" Government House.

## THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

## TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PICTURES AND PROGRAMME.—

And Every Night at 7.00 and 9.00 o'clock.

MATINEES SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS, AT 4 P.M.

## VAUDEVILLE TURNS

MISS A. M. CARRINGTON, CONTRALTO BALLADIST, First Appearance in Hongkong.

MR. F. BURGESS, EXHIBITION OF SWORD SWINGING, KING'S MEDALLIST.

MR. R. H. STEPHENSON, DRAMATIC HUMOURIST.

LOOK OUT FOR VERA FERRACE.

7 P.M. CENTS 50, 30 AND 20—3 P.M. \$1.00, CENTS 70 AND 40.

Leases and Mansions. R. H. STEPHENSON, Hongkong, and December, 1910. [737]

## SENNET FRERES

are unrivalled in Hongkong for their Wide and Choice Stock of JEWELLERY of every kind,

ORNAMENTS, CUT GLASS WARES, &c.

CALL AND SELECT XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

For variety and beauty our stock this year is unsurpassable.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings. [722]

## IT PAYS BEST

IN THE LONG RUN TO GO TO

KUHN AND KOMOR who have experience and expert knowledge.

If you want to buy

CURIOS THAT ARE THE REAL THING

and not shoddy imitations visit KUHN AND KOMOR'S STORE,

Hotel Buildings, Hongkong. Established 1867. [719]

## By Special Appointment to the Imperial Japanese Household Department.

## KIRIN BEER.

THE BEST BEER BREWED OR SOLD IN THE EAST

CHIEF BREWER, E. FICHELBERG

ASSISTANT BREWERS, E. SANDSTEDT

and J. WENDT

Recommended by the whole Medical Faculty as a light, pure, and wholesome beverage eminently suited for this climate.

Only the best German Malt and Hops used.

Won the highest awards at all the Exhibitions.

Supplies by every Mail.

Agents in Hongkong, Fresh Supplies by every Mail.

Agents in Hongkong, Fresh Supplies by every Mail.

H. PRICE & Co.

No. 12, Queen's Road.

Sole Agents for KIRIN BEER

GOMEI KAISHA MEIDI-YA.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Keenly 1st December, 1910



Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the inland sea of Japan), Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JAN. 13TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.
"MONTAGUE" WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAR. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, FEB. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 11TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.

"Montague" "Empress" connects with Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects with Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, via Canada, Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canada or from New York or London.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missions, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediates on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port .....

Via New York .....

For further Information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Fadder Street and Praya (opposite Black Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KONGSANG"	TUESDAY, 6th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 7th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	THURSDAY, 8th Dec., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 9th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 14th Dec., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	SATURDAY, 17th Dec., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Kaitang," "Namsang" and "Fookshang" have about every 2 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Ghefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

General Managers. Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TAIPEI"	3rd Dec., Midnight.
TSINGTAI, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"KAIPOH"	5th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"OHILAI"	7th " 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"OHENAN"	8th " 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TAIPEI"	13th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"BUNGHANG"	17th " 4 P.M.
ILOILO & CEBU	"CHANGSHA"	17th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS		

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIKOT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, twice weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through by all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Cheow, Linow, Chingwa) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 35. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1910.

HONGKONG PHILIPPINES. PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
CAVRO	4000	E. Rice.	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 7th Dec., at 4 P.M.
ROBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE OHIO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 13th Dec., at Noon.
VICTORIA and TACOMA via NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 20th Dec., at Noon.

The Co's newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connections.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, at 10 A.M. 4th Dec.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"GOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 7th Dec., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"BUJUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 8th Dec., at 8 A.M.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The Nishin Kisen Kaisha's steamers at Shanghai, for THE NANKING EXPOSITION.

HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st Class. \$73.00 2nd Class. \$55.00 3rd Class. \$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fast speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROI, Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1910.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"AKI MARU," Capt. K. Hamada, Tons 7300 "MISHIMA MARU," Capt. A. E. Motes, Tons 9100 "KAWACHI MARU," Capt. H. Petersen, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 7th Dec., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at Daylight. TUESDAY, 27th Dec., P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"SADO MARU," Capt. S. Hiortdahl, Tons 7000 "AWA MARU," Capt. S. Ishitama, Tons 7000 "INABA MARU," Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 31st Dec., From KOBE. TUESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon. TUESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	"YAWATA MARU," Capt. T. Sekino, Tons 5900 "NIKKO MARU," Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	THURSDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon. FRIDAY, 20th Jan., Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	"TOSA MARU," Capt. Y. Nomura, Tons 6700	TUESDAY, 12th December.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU," Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YATSUBA MARU," Capt. Wm. Th. Upson, Tons 9000	THURSDAY, 8th Dec., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"OYELON MARU," Capt. Fred Pye, Tons 6000	MONDAY, 12th December.

\* Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. \* Cargo only. \* Carries dock passengers.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong
MIVASAKI MARU	9,000	15th Feb.
KITANO	9,000	1st March
IYO	7,000	15th "
HIRANO	9,000	29th "
TANGO	8,000	12th April
KAMO	9,000	26th "
AKI	7,000	10th May
MISHIMA	9,000	24th "

To London, per New Steamer 1st class Single...Y550 2nd class Single... 350 Old Sir. 1st class Single... 500 2nd class Single... 350

To London, per New Steamer 1st class Single...Y550 2nd class Single... 350 Old Sir. 1st class Single... 500 2nd class Single... 350

To London, per New Steamer 1st class Single...Y550 2nd class Single... 350 Old Sir. 1st class Single... 500 2nd class Single... 350

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To London, per New Steamer 1st class Single...Y550 2nd class Single... 350 Old Sir. 1st class Single... 500 2nd class Single... 350

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, OCEYON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE,"

Captain Owen Jones, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 11th November, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "ASSAYE," which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "ASSAYE" due in London on the 11th Dec., 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to H. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius).

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 6th December, at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 30th November, 1910.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ST. ALBANS,"

Captain Hood, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.

This new Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 21st November, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUB CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "SIKH" (Sailing on or about 15th December.)

For Freight and further Information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 26th November, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Onward

Italiana 4,470 G. E. Elliot 15th Dec.

Swedia 6,132 F. S. Cowley 17th Jan.

Kenneth 6,338 G. F. McGill 9th Feb.

Calling at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient Inducement offers.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Arctic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 9th November, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BRECNSHIRE,"

Captain Tomlinson, will be despatched as above about 14th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 30th November, 1910.

SOCIETA ANONIMA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITIMI. SEDE IN ROMA.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCIA,"

Captain Belio, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th December, at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 1st December, 1910.

Consignees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"CEYLON,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 4th Dec., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 9th November, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"ASSAYE,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:— From London &c., ex S.S. "Moros." From Australia, ex S.S. "Malos." From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and B. I. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 1st Dec., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN



## Post Office.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1920.

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STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID-UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		+ LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS.								
Banking Corporation .....	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,600,000 \$1,700,000 }	\$2,039 3 0	{ £2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 3% 1/8 = \$22.45 }	5 %	{ 800 186/- }
na, Limited.....	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £4,000 £4,000 }	\$20,352	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	....	\$80 buyers
INSURANCES.								
ce, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	none	\$25 for 1909 .....	8 1/2 %	\$185 sales
ce Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 234,000 Tls. 268,044 Tls. 237,508 }	Tls. 205,119	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for 1909 making 15 % in all... ..	5 %	Tls. 220 buyers
sity of Canton, Limited .....	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$200,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 }	\$287,084	{ Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$20 per share for 1909 .....	X	{ 827 1/2 sales }
association, Limited .....	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$204,405 \$199,204 }	\$7-7,597	{ \$22 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909 .....	12 1/2 %	\$195
INSURANCES.								
Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$550,448 \$61,168 }	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908 .....	7 %	\$110 buyers
nance Company, Limited....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000 }	\$410,218	\$27 for 1908 .....	8 %	{ \$255 buyers }
SHIPPING.								
mship Company, Limited..	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$77,742 \$210,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$3,777	3 1/2 % for 1906 .....	....	\$8
company, Limited .....	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	NIL	2 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	....	\$19 1/2 sales
Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd ..	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$22,760	Dividend of \$12 for 30.6.10 .....	8 1/2 %	\$31 sellers
ykation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £118,100 £118,100 £118,100 }	15,161	{ 3 1/2 % = £1 on Preferred shares only for 1910 .....	....	\$58 sellers
Do. (Deferred) .....	60,000			{ £710,000 £100,000 £710,000 }	192,934	{ Final div. of 2/5 per sh. (comp. 14) making in all 4/5 per sh. for 1909 & an int. div. of 1 s. per sh. on acc. for 19 .....	5 %	\$2 1/2 sellers
Trading Company, Limited ..	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$71,850 \$61,681 \$61,681 }	\$1,159	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910 & bonus of 5 % .....	5 %	\$23
y, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 }			5 %	\$12 1/2
REFINERIES.								
Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 }	Dr. \$4,990	\$5 for half year ending 30.6. 1910 .....	6 %	\$125
O mpany, Limited.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 }	Dr. \$125,891	\$2 for 1897 .....	....	\$12 sellers
MINING.								
and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,182,182 £1,182,182 £1,182,182 }	£1,435	{ Final div. of 1/5 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15) .....	9 %	Tls. 16
ompany .....	60,000	Pd. 10	Pd. 10	{ none none none }	none	First year .....	....	Pd. 12
Mining Company, Limited }	150,000	£1	18/10	{ £4 £4 £4 }	none	3 1/2 per share 13th dividend .....	5 %	\$6 sellers
Mining Co., Ltd .....	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ none none none }	none	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1.25 ..	....	37/6
ARVES & GODOWNS.								
Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$25,475 \$25,475 \$25,475 }	Jr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08 .....	....	\$5
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd..	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$1,093,181 \$1,093,181 }	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909 .....	4 1/2 %	\$53 sellers
opa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$22,000 \$22,000 \$22,000 }	\$12,775	3 1/2 % for half year ended 30.6. 19 .....	....	\$50 1/2 sales
Engineering Co., Ltd.....	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 607,837 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 6,35	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 30.4. 1910 .....	8 %	Tls. 67 1/2
w Wharf Company, Limited....	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 125,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tl. 9,222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910 .....	7 %	Tls. 92 1/2
FELS & BUILDINGS.								
vestment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,0				

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